"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow, not much change in temperature; light north winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,758. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SIEGEL GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOR

Sentenced to Ten Months' Imprisonment and to Pay $1,000 Fine.

THEN LET OUT ON PAROLE

Court Gives Him Until June to Make Restitution to the Bank Depositors.

HE ACCEPTS THE VERDICT

Failure of Felony Charge a Victory, His Counsel Says—Siegel Hopes to Earn Money to Restore Lost Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Henry Siegel, the former department store head and private banker, was convicted of a misdemeanor at 11:43 o'clock tonight. The jury was out three hours and a quarter.

Immediately after the jury returned its verdict, Justice Clark said:

"Mr. Siegel, I have been informed through the newspapers and other sources that you intend to make restitution to the depositors. I want to ask you if that is correct?"

"I hope to earn it," replied Mr. Siegel.

"Can you say when you expect to make restitution, or how much?"

"I expect to make substantial payment," replied the convicted man.

"Have you any reason to expect that you can make a substantial payment in the next two months?"

"I will try," said Mr. Siegel, as the tears rolled down his cheeks.

Justice Clark then said that the verdict was fully warranted by the evidence.

"Indeed," said he, "it was the opinion of the court that the conviction might have been for the higher count," meaning grand larceny.

"The sentence of the court," continued Justice Clark, "is the payment of a $1,000 fine and a term of ten months in jail. The latter part of the sentence will be stayed until the second Monday of next June.

"You can furnish $25,000 bail and appear before me here in Geneseo then. If at that time you have fulfilled your promise to make a substantial payment to the depositors it will be taken into consideration. If you shall have failed to fulfill that promise then I will consider whether you are to serve the term."

Justice Clark was about to adjourn court when Frank A. Cook, ex-District Attorney of Livingston County, told the court that Siegel had not furnished new bail.

Mr Stanchfield thereupon requested the court to parole the convicted man in his custody and Justice Clark agreed to do this for a period of ten days.

Justice Clark then thanked the jury, which he said had performed its duty honestly and intelligently, and adjourned court. After adjournment Mr. Stanchfield said:

"I regard this verdict as a great victory. I was ready to plead guilty to a misdemeanor at any time. The case will not be appealed."

Assistant District Attorney Train, in discussing the verdict, said:

"I regard Siegel's conviction of any degree of crime as a victory for New York justice. His offense was highly technical and the case unique. At any rate it has been demonstrated that simply because a man is the head of a business organization he cannot violate the criminal law and hide behind its complexities and the intricacies of his business. Any conviction of criminal offense arising out of commercial dealings is bound to put the fear of the law into the hearts of business men who may be tempted to do wrong. The suspension of the sentence pending restitution will, I hope, result in a substantial repayment to the depositors."

Mr. Siegel, when he was asked what he thought of the verdict, replied: "I have nothing to say."

When court adjourned about twenty persons rushed to the side of Mr. Siegel and congratulated him. When the verdict was announced there was some applause. The outbreak caused a reproof by Justice Clark.

Questions by the Jurors.

From the time that the jury retired until nearly 11 o'clock nothing was heard from it. At that time Justice Clark, who meanwhile had gone to his home, returned to the courtroom and sent for the jurors. He told them that he understood that some questions were puzzling them. In reply to this the foreman handed this memorandum to the Justice:

"We would like to know if a misdemeanor is committed when a statement that you know to be incorrect is handed to the bank, or if money has to be checked out, and if it has to be proved that money so checked out is part of that borrowed and not some that you might have on deposit."

In answer to this Justice Clark said:

"Gentlemen: A misdemeanor is committed if it is established beyond a reasonable doubt that a man makes a false statement in writing as to his corporation's means or ability to pay, knowing such statement to be false. If such a statement is made with the intent that it shall be relied upon, and is made for the purpose of obtaining money or credit, and he procures such money on the faith of such statement, the precise fund from which the money comes is not important."

The jury at once retired, and a little more than a half hour later returned with the verdict, which was found for a violation of Section 1,293 of the Penal Code for obtaining credit by false financial statements.

Close of the Trial.

When it became apparent that the case could be sent to the jury tonight, Justice William W. Clark agreed to prolong the session from 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon so that each side might

Continued on Page 7.

STEAMER, 58 ABOARD, ON PACIFIC COAST REEF

Heavy Swell and Fog Prevent Rescue—Lifeboat Smashed and Five of Crew Are Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Shrouded in the milky fog, which lured the little steamer Hanalei of the Independent Steamship Company to destruction on the jagged teeth of Duxbury Reef—"the graveyard of the Pacific"—is the fate of the fifty-eight people making up her passengers and crew.

The Hanalei, bound here from Eureka, having on board twenty-eight passengers and a ship's company of thirty hands, drove into the rock-studded shoals nine miles north of the Golden Gate this morning. Off the fringe of the outer reef, unable to lend assistance because of the nasty swell, three steamers—the Revenue Cutter Rainbow and the oil tankers, Richmond and El Segundo—are waiting for the swell to subside and the fog to lift.

During the afternoon the fog veil lifted at intervals, and during one of these three men, with lines about their waists, were seen to separate from a group gathered on the after part of the vessel, where the waves broke less frequently, and plunge into the sea. Two reached shore alive and were hurled up on the beach, but without accomplishing that for which they had taken the desperate chance, for the lines had been torn from them. They were unconscious. The body of the third man, Elwood Schwerin, was lifeless.

Five members of the Fort Point lifesaving crew lost their lives in attempting to reach the wreck, their boat striking a rock on the reef. Capt. Clark of the lifeboat was washed ashore alive, while the remaining living members of his crew were seen to clamber aboard the Hanalei.

Later two passengers succeeded in swimming ashore. The crew of the Hanalei, which lay in a seething maelstrom about 600 feet from shore, tried to launch two boats, but they were capsized and swept beachward like egg shells. Two life rafts were torn adrift and one of these was washed up on the beach with the boats.

FRANCE ENTERS FAIR TO SHOW GOOD WILL

Hopes for Closer Friendship With This Country—Wishes to Show Gratitude, Herrick Says.

BORDEAUX, (via Paris,) Nov. 23.—A semi-official communication announcing the intention of the Government to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition says this country's action will be an expression of the good will of the French toward the United States, and that it is the desire of France to draw yet closer the bonds connecting the two great republics.

The communication says that Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador to France, recently expressed an earnest desire to see France affirm again her sympathetic feelings toward the American people, and today Charles C. Moore, President of the Exposition, in a message to Minister of the Interior Malvy, referred to the immense satisfaction caused in the United States by the determination of France to be represented officially.

The communication describes the plan of the French participation, and says that ample spaces have been allotted to French industry and to show the achievements in French arts, science, and engineering. It announces that the American Government has placed at the disposal of the exhibitors a naval vessel which will leave a French port early in January to transport exhibits to the United States free of charge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The decision of the French Government to adhere to its original intention of participating in the Panama-Pacific Exposition is an act of gratitude for American aid to the wounded and suffering of the present war, according to advices received by the State Department today from Ambassador Herrick. France also is desirous of showing, Mr. Herrick says, that notwithstanding the invasion of her territory and the stress of war, she can join the nations of earth in celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal.

A LLOYD'S HINT OF PEACE.

Rates Fall on Policies Insuring Against L... by End of March.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Daily Mail publishes this article this morning:

"Will the war be over by the end of March? There is a certain volume of opinion at Lloyd's that thinks the chances are good, and, indeed, better than they were a week ago.

"Inquiries in the City yesterday showed that last week 75 guineas per cent was quoted for a policy under which total loss would be paid in the event of the war not being over by the end of March. The rate had fallen yesterday to 60 guineas per cent.

"On the other hand, there has been an increase during the last week or ten days of five shillings to seven shillings sixpence and even ten shillings in the full war risk rate of insurance on private house property on the east coast. For big works, such as the Tyne yards, the rate advanced ten shillings to £1."

CALLS PEACE TALK "IDIOCY"

Cologne Gazette Says There's No Reason for Germany to Wish It.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (via London, Tuesday, Nov. 24.)—The Cologne Gazette says that the reports of a German desire for peace, which it says are probably inspired by the British, belong to the "region of higher political idiocy." It continues:

"The position of the Germans neither in the east nor the west is critical. The German military undertakings on all the battlefields are progressing favorably.

"Neither the military nor the political situation contains any reason which might make Germany desirous to conclude peace."

CABLE CUT BEFORE THE WAR

Jamaica Reports Hostile Cruisers' Act as Occurring Aug. 3.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Official Information Bureau announced today that, according to a message from the Governor-General of Jamaica, there was interruption in the cable communication with Jamaica early in August of this year, which at the time was thought to be due to an earthquake.

It is now known that the Jamaica cable was cut by hostile cruisers on Aug. 3, at 6:40 A. M., the day before England declared war against Germany.

Beerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. New York store, 172 Chambers Street. Tel. 2382 Cortlandt.—Advt.

AMERICAN ARMY OUT OF VERA CRUZ

Evacuation Accomplished Without Clash, Carranza Troops Occupying the City.

TWO BATTLESHIPS REMAIN

Guns Cover American Quarter—Our Troops Coming Home on Nine Transports.

STILL FEAR OF DISORDER

Cuba Sends Warship There—England and France Apprehensive Over Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 23.—The American troops evacuated Vera Cruz today, and Gen. Candido Aguilar's Constitutionalist Army took possession. The change was effected without disorder, and with little show of enthusiasm on the part of the Mexicans.

The evacuation movement began at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the American outposts began to draw in. It continued slowly, methodically. Transport after transport was loaded, and at 2 o'clock the embarkation was complete. At that hour the Christobal, with Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and the last of his command aboard, left the wharf and drew out to join the other transports anchored in the channel, the transport fleet sailing soon afterward.

As the American troops, numbering about 4,000 infantrymen and 2,600 marines, began to draw in toward the water front, the Mexicans started their advance. Thus the Mexicans followed the Americans in, always keeping about two blocks in the rear. The Constitutionalist General had under his command a force of 3,500 infantry with three batteries of artillery, four companies of machine guns, and about 600 cavalry. The Mexican soldiers had the appearance of veterans. They were well armed and had plenty of ammunition. For the most part they were well uniformed. A complete hospital corps and many military automobiles accompanied the army.

No Formal Transfer.

When the American troops occupied Vera Cruz on April 21 last, Gen. Huerta was in control in the capital. Now Huerta is in exile, and his conqueror, Gen. Carranza, is faced with the formidable Villia revolt. Because of the chaotic condition of Mexican affairs no formal transfer of Vera Cruz to any authority was attempted. The Americans simply marched out, leaving the city to be occupied by the Constitutionalist army that had been encamped near by for months awaiting evacuation. Now there is talk that Carranza is to arrive here soon and make Vera Cruz his capital.

Some nervousness was evident as the evacuation was begun. There had been rumors that followers of Villa would attempt to obstruct the occupation of the city by the Carranzistas, but nothing of the sort occurred. Absolute order prevailed throughout the city.

The Constitutionalists entered with flags flying and bands playing. Gen. Aguilar immediately issued a proclamation guaranteeing protection to all Mexicans and foreigners. Chief of Police Frezieres also issued a proclamation. This directed that all arms must be delivered to the police within twenty-four hours under penalty of death at the hands of a firing squad. All thieves and other criminals caught and handed over will be shot. All the saloons were closed until further notice.

Fabela Criticises Wilson.

Gen. Aguilar and other Constitutionalist leaders addressed the populace in the Plaza. Gen. Aguilar announced that any disorder would be severely punished. At the same time he asked the support of all citizens, for the sake of the ultimate triumph of the Constitutionalist cause. Foreign Minister Fabela criticised President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico. The speaking was frequently interrupted by cries of "Death to Huerta and Villa!"

Late in the day decorations began to appear on the houses, in preparation for an evening celebration. Small crowds carrying flags were parading the streets, but their enthusiasm was not exuberant.

About the time the last American transport backed away from the wharf the telegraph line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City was cut—somewhere between here and Cordoba, Gen. Carranza's headquarters. This caused some apprehension.

More than 2,000 persons witnessed the formal raising of the Mexican flag over the Municipal Palace at 6 o'clock tonight by Gen. Aguilar, the crowd cheering wildly for the Constitutionalist cause.

Gen. Aguilar in an interview said: "I am well satisfied that the day has turned out so peacefully. The Mexican people are glad to have shown the world that Mexico is a cultured nation. I appreciate the efforts of the American people and Government, which have made it possible for the occupation to end this way."

Gen. Aguilar said that Gen. Carranza would not arrive here for two or three days.

Consul General Arnold Shanklin has chartered the Hotel Terminal for Americans who are afraid to live in their residences. The hotel is on the water front and under the guns of the U. S. S. Minnesota anchored in the harbor.

Gen. Carranza Not Pleased.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—Gen. Carranza was quoted by Constitutionalist representatives here as being displeased with the method used by the Americans in evacuating the city and as having criticised sharply the failure to make a formal transfer of the various departments.

The American Army officials are taking with them the moneys collected for customs and from other sources of revenue. These will ultimately go to some

Continued on Page 8.

Fine Sight—Invisible, frameless eyeglasses accurately fitted at SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Advt.

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR AN INVASION

Government Is Giving Instructions to Committees But Refuses to Make Them Public.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Plans for dealing with a possible German invasion were spoken of in the House of Commons tonight by Under Secretary for War Tennant.

W. C. Bridgeman, a member from Shropshire, asked whether the wearing of brassards (arm bands) would insure that persons taking part in the defense of the country would not be regarded as civilians. He also asked if the Government was aware that many active men over the recruiting age desired to fight in the event of an invasion, and were prepared to furnish their own arms and equipment if the War Office would design a uniform for such a force.

Mr. Tennant replied that the War Office felt it was the first duty of the navy to prevent a raid.

"In the event of it taking place," he said, "it is our duty to drive the Germans into the sea as fast as we can, and I hope we shall be enabled to do so."

In regard to the action of the civil population if an invasion should take place, Mr. Tennant pointed out that emergency committees had been formed in the various counties where there was danger of an invasion, and that instructions were being issued to those committees. He thought it was not desirable to state at this time what these instructions were.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the report of "liveliness" at Emden says it "accords very well with what passed in this country last week."

"Military movements took place," continues the paper, "which, of course, we shall not dwell upon in detail, but which gave rise to the almost universal belief that the authorities had news of some attempt to be made against us. The attitude of the public mind was one of interest. It certainly was not one of alarm."

GERMAN ALARMISTS WILL BE IMPRISONED

Munich Commander Decrees It —Army Picture Hissed by Wurtemberg Audience.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The truth about the war is gradually permeating Germany.

The authorities are taking drastic measures to prevent the people from discussing too freely the events at the front.

The Commander in Chief of Munich, Gen. von der Tann, has issued the following decree in order to suppress the alarming reports which are recurring with ever-increasing persistence:

"I decree that any one who spreads reports of a nature likely to alarm the population shall be punished with one year's imprisonment."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A neutral traveler who has just returned from Munich and Nuremberg reports some incidents that he witnessed there which are not without significance. At a cinema theatre in Munich he saw a man arrested because he shouted, "Down with the Kaiser!"

When some patriotic pictures were shown in Nuremberg a picture entitled "Long Live Our Army" was hissed down, and the audience shouted, "We want peace! We want peace!"

ZOUAVE IN FOE'S HANDS TOLD COMRADES TO FIRE

Fell Dead by Their Bullets, but Defeated Ruse of Germans Who Were Pushing Him Forward.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—This story was given out semi-officially this afternoon:

"The other day in Belgium a German column was advancing to attack the forest of Brie, defended by a detachment of Zouaves. Our men noticed that before them the Germans forced a Zouave prisoner, and at the same time they heard cries of 'Stop firing!'

"For an instant our riflemen and the men in charge of our machine guns hesitated. Then from the German ranks they heard the voice of the Zouave prisoner, who called to them:

"'Tirez donc, nom de Dieu!

"There then flashed out from the ranks of the Zouaves a general discharge of rifles and machine guns. This fire laid low the assailants of the Zouaves, and with them fell the heroic soldier, whose devotion made it possible for his countrymen to checkmate the ruse of the enemy.

"If the name of this brave man is unknown, at least his regiment will retain forever the remembrance of his sacrifice, which is equal to any of the most courageous personal incidents recorded in our glorious history."

BRAVE RUSSIAN GIRL MAY GET A MEDAL

With Shells Falling Around, She Stayed at Her Switchboard Answering Calls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Among the brave deeds of war the plucky devotion to duty shown by a girl at the telephone exchange at Novorossisk during the bombardment deserves a high place.

While shells were falling around and every one else had fled she remained at her post and calmly answered calls. Not until 8 o'clock at night, after enduring the din and danger since early morning, did she ask the head office when she could expect to be relieved. Gen. Babitsch is interesting himself to obtain for Miss Tatscheva a decoration for valor under fire.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single-row package, may now be had at your dealer.—Advt.

SEA LAWS IGNORED, GERMANY CHARGES

Protests to United States That Allies Flagrantly Violate Declaration of London.

ASKS WHERE WE STAND

Contends She Is Strictly Observing the Code, but May Be Forced to Other Steps.

UNITED STATES REPLIES

Tells Germany London Declaration Is Void and That We Rely on Tradition and Old Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Germany has addressed to the United States and to other neutral Governments a vigorous protest against the attitude of England and France toward the treatment of contraband, and the Declaration of London relative to the Law of Naval Warfare.

The protest called for a statement by the American Government of its position, and the answer of the American Government has been delivered. It is to the effect that the United States does not regard the declaration of London as binding.

Germany complained that the modifications of the rules of the Declaration of London regarding contraband that had been made by the British Government, obliterated vital points covered by the declaration and encroached on accepted rules of international law. After setting forth elaborately the German attitude toward the Anglo-French position respecting contraband the German Government asks for specific information from the United States and other neutral Governments on two points. These are:

First.—What position the United States and the neutral powers intend to take toward the attitude adopted by Great Britain and France contrary to international law.

Second.—Particularly whether it is the intention of the United States and other neutral powers to take measures against the acts of violence committed on board their merchant vessels against German subjects and German property.

London Declaration Discarded.

In its answer the United States informed Germany that, in view of the fact that some of the belligerent powers involved in the present war did not care to ratify the Declaration of London without material modifications, this Government withdrew its suggestion, made at the beginning of the war, that the Declaration serve as a code of law for naval warfare. The United States also said it was the purpose of this Government, in any controversy that might arise over questions of contraband and other points covered by the Declaration of London, to rest the American position on our rights under international law as interpreted by traditional American policy up to the time that the London Declaration was signed in 1909.

The German protest and the American answer mean that for all practical purposes the Declaration of London has been thrown into the discard, and that after the war is over it will be necessary to devise another code. These exchanges also mean that the plan for the creation of an International Prize Court under one of The Hague Conventions of 1907 has been indefinitely postponed.

The prize court was never set up, because the leading nations would not ratify that convention without some definite code of rules for the guidance of the court. The Declaration of London was intended to serve as a code of rules; but since this is tossed aside, it means indefinite delay in the creation of an International Prize Court.

Text of the Protest.

The text of the German note was made public today by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, as follows:

According to an Order in Council of Aug. 20, 1914, the British Government intends to act, during the present hostilities, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration of London relative to the law of naval warfare of Feb. 26, 1900, subject to some additions and modifications. However, these additions and modifications are of such a nature that they obliterate the said declaration in several vital points and, at the same time, encroach on the accepted rules of international law. Further modifications of great consequence are contained in the proclamation of Sept. 21, 1914.

First—The most vital modifications of the Declaration of London are contained in the rule concerning conditional contraband under Nos. 3 and 5 of the above-mentioned Order in Council.

Article 33 of the Declaration of London defines that there can be no question of conditional contraband except in the case where cargo is destined for the use of the administrative departments or the military forces of the hostile power. Moreover, according to Article 35 the question whether goods are conditional contraband or not can under no circumstances arise when the vessel is sailing for a neutral port.

Annulled by British Order.

The above provisions which are, in the main, in accordance with the accepted rules of international law and represent the outcome of a just weighing of the interests of the belligerents on the one side and of the neutral countries on the other side, are as good as annulled by the said Order in Council, for, according to its No. 3, the hostile destination of the cargo is to be presumed in every case where the consignee of the cargo is under the control of the authorities of the hostile State. This, however, means nothing else but that each and every cargo shipped to the hostile country is liable to be seized because all inhabitants of that country are under the control of the authorities. This rule is supplemented by No. 5 of the said order, which sets forth that all vessels on the voyage for neutral ports are liable to be seized for

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS ARE RETREATING IN POLAND; MORE NATIONS NEAR WAR, LONDON SAYS; BRITISH SINK A GERMAN SUBMARINE

BALKANS FOR THE ALLIES?

Italy May Remove Bulgaria's Grievances by Making Sacrifices to Servia.

RUMANIA IS FRIENDLY

Minister Jonesco's Declaration in Favor of the Entente a Warning to King Ferdinand.

ANXIETY OVER SCANDINAVIA

Sweden's Fear of Russia an Argument for Joining Hands with Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Events are moving rapidly toward the further extension of the European war, and, according to the best sources of information available here, the impending developments are calculated to bring remarkable surprises in their train. Germany and Turkey have up to the present been confident that, in the event of hostilities spreading within the area of the Balkan States, Bulgaria would take up arms against Servia and thus avenge herself upon the powers which spoiled her of the fruits of her early victories in the Balkan wars.

For some time past secret negotiations have been going on with a view to removing the Bulgarian grievances in this regard, and there is good reason to believe that these have made satisfactory progress—thanks chiefly to Italy's willingness to meet Servian aspirations. These plans, of course, assume the sympathy of Italy, even if not her actual co-operation with the Allies.

After the speech delivered yesterday by ex-Mayor Nathan of Rome, Italy's participation in the war is regarded here as a certain development of the new year. The influence of the Masonic lodges upon Italian policy is considered to be a factor which will undubitably decide the hesitations of the Rome Cabinet.

The question of Rumania's attitude is also believed to have been settled in a way satisfactory to the general scheme of policy of the Allies. From the outset, when it was feared that Bulgaria might throw in her lot with Turkey when the latter entered the fray, the allied statesmen counted upon Rumania's forces to offset those of King Ferdinand. Now that the Bulgarian danger is believed to have been averted, Minister Jonesco's declaration that Rumanian interests are indissolubly bound up with the Triple Entente is welcomed as an especially significant contribution to the cause of the Allies.

In those quarters where the belief that Bulgaria has been won over is still treated with skepticism it is suggested that Jonesco's statement is in the nature of a direct warning to King Ferdinand's Government.

While the diplomatic wire pulling is thus believed to be favorable to the allied cause in southeastern Europe, there exists some anxiety as to the success of German endeavors in the same line in the northern part of the Continent. The Scandinavian nations since the beginning of the war have admittedly been taking precautionary measures by ordering partial mobilization, and the reports which now come from Canada of the calling in of the Swedish and Danish reserves in the Dominion are an incidental demonstration of the extent to which these measures go.

But authorities on Scandinavian affairs agree that none of the three little northern nations—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—seek military adventures, and that they are solely actuated by a determination to protect their neutrality. The German campaign in Sweden, however, is regarded here as a potent factor of danger. Fear of Russia rather than love of Germany is at the root of the Swedish attitude, though there is a strong pro-German leaning on the part of the aristocratic and military cliques of the population. Sweden's military preparations have gone much further than Norway's or Denmark's. Complete mobilization has been ordered for certain districts, including the fortresses that are the keys of the country's long and exposed coasts. On the other hand, Sweden's observance of neutrality has been scrupulous.

Another point, to which attention has recently been drawn by Edwin Björkman in a contribution to an English paper, is that the heavy expenses of their defensive measures have had a good effect in bringing home to all three countries the fact that their cause is a common one, namely, the preservation of their independence; and this to some extent has led them to forget their mutual differences. Although the relations between Norway and Sweden have not been cordial, the understanding at which they arrived almost immediately after the war begun amounts almost to a defensive alliance against all comers. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's voice has been raised in favor or extending this understanding beyond the duration of the present war.

Nevertheless, some traces of anxiety as to developments among the little nations of Northern Europe are continually to be noted in the English press.

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

The German submarine U-18 has been rammed and sunk by a British patrolling vessel off the north coast of Scotland, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty. Only one of the crew was drowned.

The German torpedo boat destroyer S-124 collided with the Danish steamer Anglo Dane, off the coast of Denmark, and sank. Sixty of the crew were lost.

The German advance on Warsaw has been checked by the arrival of large Russian reinforcements. News dispatches say that the Russians have scored a decisive victory in the battle between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers.

The French War Office bulletin tells of fierce fighting in the Argonne, both sides making attacks, but without result. Ypres was again violently bombarded by the German artillery yesterday.

The Germans report that they are gaining ground steadily in the Argonne, taking one trench of the enemy after another.

The Turks announce, without confirmation, that they have reached the Suez Canal, after defeating the British forces.

Great Britain announces that the British forces near the Persian Gulf have inflicted severe defeats on the Turks near the Tigris River, the Ottoman forces fleeing and leaving behind their wounded and many cannon.

The British admit the defeat of a British expedition sent out to capture a German railway terminal in German East Africa. The strength of the German garrison was underestimated, and the British were driven off with a loss of 795 men in killed and wounded.

RAMS GERMAN U-18, CAPTURES CREW

British Warship on Patrol Hits Submarine and She Comes Up Flying White Flag.

FIGHT NORTH OF SCOTLAND

German Craft Submerged an Hour Before Surrender and Finally Founders.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the German submarine U-18, which was reported off the north coast of Scotland this morning, was rammed by a British patrolling vessel and foundered.

The patrolling ship rammed the submarine at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon. The U-18 was not seen again until 1:20 o'clock, when she appeared on the surface flying a white flag. Soon after this she foundered just as the British destroyer Garry came alongside. The destroyer rescued three officers and twenty-three of the submarine's crew, only one being drowned.

The names of the German officers captured are Capt.-Lieut. von Hening, Engineer-Lieut. Sprenger, and Lieut. Neuerberg.

The submarine U-18 of the German Navy was built in 1912. She had a cruising radius of 2,000 miles and a speed of fourteen knots above water and eight knots submerged.

Several naval casualties similar to the ramming of the U-18 have been recorded. On Sept. 5 in the North Sea the British cruiser Pathfinder rammed and sank a German submarine which had just fired a fatal torpedo into her hull. On Oct. 26 the British Admiralty reported: "A German submarine has been rammed and sunk by the destroyer Badger, Commander Charles Fremantle, off the Dutch coast. The Badger's bow was somewhat damaged." On Nov. 19 it was reported from Paris that the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau, after being attacked in the air by an aeroplane, on the water by a destroyer, and under the water by a submarine, had vanquished the last assailant by ramming her. The scene of the engagement was the Adriatic and the enemies were Austrian craft.

NEUTRAL AID FOR THE U-18?

British Writer Suggests German Submarines Have a Depot Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's naval expert, pointing out that the German submarine U-18 had proceeded something like 600 miles from her home base, says:

"We are tempted to surmise that German submarines operating in these waters must have either a floating base or have secured a temporary base on some remote point of the Norwegian coast or in one of the islands.

"This would be possible, because no great resources, save a supply of oil, are required by submarines, and a small reserve could easily be estab-

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

FOES SPLIT, RUSSIANS SAY

Petrograd Hears Czar's Troops Are Driving Part One Way and Part Another.

CROWN PRINCE HEADED DRIVE

His Army Now Said to be in Danger of Being Flanked from the North.

CRACOW AGAIN ATTACKED

Reports in Russian Capital That Austrian Fortress in Galicia Is Being Bombarded.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—An official communication given out in Petrograd, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, announces a German retreat in Poland. The statement says:

"Between the Vistula and the Wartha the Germans have retreated from the line running from Strykow to Zgierz, Szadek, Zdunska Wola, and Wozniki."

The line from which the Germans have retreated, according to the above dispatch, runs from the northeast of Lodz down past that town and to the soauthwest.

A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd says:

"The expected victory between the Vistula and the Warthe has been confirmed by private advices. Large bodies of the enemy's forces were surrounded and captured near Lowicz. The enemy is reported in some cases as abandoning his guns."

The Times correspondent in another dispatch says:

"According to unofficial information reaching here, the German Army of 400,000 which made an irruption between the Vistula and Warta Rivers has been broken up into several parts, one of which was compelled to divert its course southward and another northward.

"Apparently in each case the Russian forces succeeded in getting behind these disjointed corps and inflicted upon them great losses."

"The Germans are believed to have suffered very heavy reverses at Brezeziny and Tuszyn. It is impossible as yet to give even approximate figures."

The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent intimates that the German Crown Prince's army during the last five days threatened Warsaw, but has been severely repulsed. The correspondent says, however, that his forces arrived alarmingly close to Warsaw before they were finally checked.

"At Plock," the correspondent continues, "five German corps were opposed by only two Russian corps which, after putting up a desperate defense, were compelled to retire. This left the road to Warsaw open and the Germans pushed ahead, staking all on arriving at Warsaw before reinforcements could be brought up, leaving their line of communications to take care of itself.

"The Russians made a stand on the Bsura River, though that position was not the most favorable. The Germans were always in superior numbers, but a number of Russian corps were moving speedily, against immense difficulties of transportation, toward the threatened quarter.

"But for the German skill in retirement they would be in a perilous position. They are in a long tongue of land between the Vistula and the Warthe, depending entirely on these walls of water to defend their flanks."

Emperor Reports a Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have excellent authority for a statement, which still awaits confirmation by the military officials, to the effect that the Russians have scored considerable success between the Vistula and Wartho Rivers, where two entire German regiments have been taken prisoners. This afternoon Emperor Nicholas, while visiting the wounded at Tsarskoe Selo Hospital, gave this news, which had just been received.

From other sources, for the accuracy of which I cannot vouch, I hear that the Russians are already bombarding Cracow, which is partly in flames.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23.—The following statement from the Russian General Staff was issued tonight:

The fighting between the Vistula and the Warthe Rivers continues. It still maintains the character of extreme stubbornness. Throughout the entire day of Nov. 23 we repulsed everywhere impetuous German attacks.

We discovered toward Valloun new German forces with which it was intended to turn our left wing.

On the front of Czenstochowo-Cracow there is no essential change in the situation. In the fighting of Nov. 21 we captured more than 5,000 Austrians.

10,000 GERMANS TAKEN.

Surrender with Many Guns When Cut Off and Surrounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The greatest

concerted effort of the Germans to break through the Russian line between the Vistula and the Warthe was made on Saturday afternoon.

When the Germans were being turned on the defensive the Russian cavalry succeeded in cutting deeply between the German columns and an entire German division to the north of Lenchiza was in this way separated from the main retreating body and surrounded.

Ten thousand surrendered and many guns were captured.

GERMANS ADMIT CHECK.

Say Russian Reinforcements Postpone Decision in Poland Battle.

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (via London.)—The Army Headquarters Staff gave out the following bulletin today:

In East Prussia the situation remains unchanged.

In Poland the appearance of Russian reinforcements is postponing a decision of the battle.

In the region to the east of Czenstochowo and to the northeast of Cracow the Austro-German offensive was maintained.

All the Berlin newspapers comment very hopefully on the possible outcome of the fighting in Poland. They express the opinion that these engagements may decide the entire Russian campaign, if not the outcome of the war.

The Lokal Anzeiger has published an interview with an officer who speaks for the military authorities. He says that in consequence of the rolling up of the Russian right wing by Gen. von Hindenburg and the simultaneous attack of the Austrians on the Russian left, a general Russian retreat with the evacuation of Lemberg is only a question of time.

In their previous attack, this officer says, the enemy operated in accordance with their programme, but today they have been forced to give up their war plans and face an entirely different situation. Existing conditions were foreseen by the German and Austrian commanders.

According to the same authority the Russians lack artillery and rifles.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (By Wireless Telegraph to The Associated Press.)—The General Staff of the German Army, referring to the important operations in Poland now nearing a decisive outcome, announced today that it considered the situation everywhere favorable.

CAPTURE 2,400 RUSSIANS.

Austrians Also Report Successful Sortie by Przemysl Garrison.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—An official statement issued by the Austrian General Staff is contained in a telegram from Vienna, via Amsterdam, to Reuter's Telegram Company. It says:

In Russian Poland till now there is no decision. We continue our attacks east of Czenstochowo and northeast of Cracow.

While occupying Pilica (in Russian Poland, thirty-three miles north-northwest of Cracow) our troops captured 2,400 Russians. The firing of our heavy artillery is of great effect. The Russian troops which had crossed the Dunajec were unable to proceed further.

The general situation has brought it about that some of the passes of the Carpathians were temporarily left in the hands of the enemy.

On Friday a sortie from Przemysl threw back the Russians from the west and southwest point of the fortress. The enemy is now out of range of our cannon.

COSSACK TELLS OF FIGHTING.

Contrasts German Troopers and Horses with Russian Cavalry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Here is a Cossack's story of the fighting on the East Prussian frontier:

"Their cavalry we saw precious little of. They don't use cavalry to scout as we do, but keep it for charges. We would go out scouting in the usual way and hardly ever came upon any German scouts, but often enough knocked against trenches. It was on one of these occasions that I got shot. I received five bullets, one in the right arm and the rest in my clothes, but my horse was not touched.

"Their horses are good enough, but not as spry as ours. Their riders come off if you catch 'em with the butt of your lance or jolt 'em with the elbow, and, once off, the German trooper is disarmed, for all his arms are on his saddle. We don't fall off, even when shot dead, and our horses bring us home to our lines. Why, the German horses left riderless come after us themselves, and we got lots of likely mounts in that way. In our little affairs you knock your man off and finish him, and his horse turns to go after the others, but comes at a word and goes off with us."

AGAIN BOMBARDING LIBAU.

German Fire Kills Many Persons, Mostly Women and Children.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Petrograd says:

"Advices received here from Libau are to the effect that the Germans have opened a second bombardment of the city, which was especially directed against the most open and populous quarters.

"A great many inoffensive persons, principally women and a number of children, were killed.

"The exact number of the fatalities is not yet known."

KAISER AS KIN OF CYRUS.

German Propaganda That Is Making the Persians Laugh.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The methods of the German propaganda are admirably illustrated by the following, which I have from a high official:

The Germans spread about Persia, both in printed form and verbally, the theory that the name Germania is of comparatively recent date in the history of the world; in fact, has only been known since the Roman days. The real and most ancient form of the name is Cyrmania, which is derived from Cyrus, the Persian monarch of the ancient world, with whom the German Emperor claims kinship.

Persian descendants are summoned to recall the glories of the great days of the long-buried past. The German Emperor, it is said, willingly recognizes himself as only belonging to the younger branch of the ancient ruling house of the Orient, and if its glories, as a result of the great mission which Germany has taken upon herself to free the Oriental peoples from foreign yoke, should be restored, the Emperor will recognize the Persian Monarch as his Over-Lord and become his vassal.

In the Western world such a farrago of nonsense seems unworthy of notice, but not so in the Orient. However, in the present instance this would-be dangerous propaganda has aroused more amusement in Persia than Western people are capable of appreciating. The form in which Emperor William postulates "Cyr" or "Keer" is not the Persian name for Cyrus, but for something else totally removed. The Persian monarch there is known as Chosroes.

The only result, therefore, is that the bazaars of Persia are convulsed with laughter at the present moment owing to the misguided efforts of the German propaganda to explain the kinship of Emperor William with Cyrus the Great.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN THE ARGONNE

Step by Step, Says Berlin, They Are Forcing the French Back and Winning Trenches.

YPRES AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Important Buildings in Harassed Town Suffer from German Artillery Attack.

NEW GERMAN ATTACK NEAR

New Forces Massing Opposite British Lines in Preparation for a Hard Blow.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—This official bulletin was issued tonight:

Today, as yesterday, there was cannonading in the north in the direction of Soissons and Rheims.

In the Argonne there were violent attacks by both sides which, however, were without results.

The afternoon bulletin said:

Yesterday was marked by a violent artillery fire. The enemy directed his attention particularly to the town of Ypres, where the belfry, the cathedral, the markets, and a number of houses were set on fire; to Soissons and to Rheims.

In the Argonne the day was characterized by very hot fighting. The enemy delivered spirited attacks, which were repulsed.

In the Woevre and in the Vosges the situation is without change.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (by Wireless to London.)—An official communication, issued by the General Army Headquarters today, says:

Fighting continues at Nieuport and at Ypres.

A small British squadron twice approached the coast, but was driven off by our artillery. The British naval guns had no effect.

In the forest of the Argonne we are gaining ground step by step, one trench after another and one point of support after another being wrested from the French, and a number of prisoners being taken daily.

A violent reconnoitring expedition against our position on the east of the Moselle River was made ineffective by our counter attack.

GERMANS ARE MASSING AGAINST BRITISH LINES

English Correspondent Tells of Fight in Which Invaders Lost 3,000 Dead or Captured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.—There is no doubt in my mind that the Germans were massacred on the Yser. They abandoned enough baggage to equip an army of 100,000 men, and this baggage rests today under a great sheet of ice. I have myself seen thousands of rounds of ammunition under the hedges and in the ditches. Helmets galore strew the fields and rifles, motor lorries, and field kitchens are common finds.

But the Yser is now past history, at any rate from the coast to Dixmude. It was realized only too late by Germany that there was no passage here.

Further inland, however, from Dixmude to Ypres, the battle rages incessantly day and night with a stubbornness on both sides that constitutes an entirely new aspect of warfare.

As an instance of the desperate nature of the fighting which Sir John French has victoriously conducted recently, I have only to say that ten days ago the Germans actually entered ——, (name deleted,) but let me add that out of the 3,000 men who entered the town not one left it as a useful unit of the German Army. They were all slain or taken prisoners. Since then the German front has receded five or six miles to the east of the town.

Although the incident has not been chronicled officially, it is nevertheless true, and I regret that the infantry regiments which took part in the British counter attack on this occasion have not been publicly credited with their gallant feat. I only know that the Scots Greys, South Wales Borderers, and Royal Welsh Fusiliers used their bayonets in the streets so well that they metamorphosed the German host into a fugitive mob. Other regiments took part, but theirs, alas, is anonymous glory.

The Germans have brought up tremendous reinforcements lately and posted them almost exclusively opposite the English army. They are expected to have new guns ready to cover another offensive movement.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—While undertaking a great task in the east the Germans, according to all accounts, are preparing to begin another offensive movement in the west.

Just where this is to strike is known, of course, by the General Staff alone. It is believed here, however, that they will make another effort to get through to the French coast and perhaps try at the same time to force the line of French fortresses in the Argonne region.

The Germans have been violently bombarding Ypres in Flanders, Soissons in the Aisne valley, and Rheims, while they have been making attacks in force in the Argonne region. The French say that the assaults in the last-named region have been repulsed, while the Germans assert that they have been gaining ground steadily.

This activity may be intended to divert attention from the quarter in which the supreme attack is to be made, but the Allies are likely to discover soon where they must expect the next blow. To ward off the possibility of the Germans again trying to move along the coast the British fleet has been bombarding their positions from the sea.

A Times correspondent in Flanders telegraphs that he expects a fresh German attempt to break through the allied line to Calais, and considers that this will be their final attempt because all preparations have been made for a retreat in the direction of Bruges, Ghent, or Brussels. He continues:

"Strong positions have been established in the vicinity of all these towns, and all necessary transportation arrangements have been made.

"The new forces gathered in Flanders under the Duke of Württemburg are at least a fourth new selection made since the commencement of the North Sea campaign, and German officials estimate that their casualties during the battle along the Yser total 200,000."

DELAY IRKS THE GERMANS.

Huddle in Shattered Belgian Houses, Waiting for Engineers to Stop Flood.

THIELT, Belgium, Nov. 23, (via The Hague and London.)—There are indications that "General November" was to take a leading part in the operations along the front by the Yser River. Ten days of cold, wet weather have been followed by three days of frost over the territory outlined by the cities of Middlekerke, Thourout, Thielt, Roulers, and Ypres. Much of this region is covered with stubble fields, over which there is a coating of ice, making them almost impassable for man or beast.

The German troops are living in the ruins of two scores of village and small cities. They are becoming impatient at the delay, and are suffering from the icy winds, which penetrate the windowless buildings in which they seek shelter. They would prefer a general attack to finish the battle, but any such movement is prevented by the inundation along their front. The water-covered territory is now crusted with a thin coating of ice which supports large colonies of hungry seagulls. Thousands of lives have been lost in this inundated area without effecting any decisive changes.

On the other side of the inundated country, safely intrenched behind frozen dikes, stand the British, Belgian, and French guns. The soldiers there, on account of direct communication with France and England, are well cared for, while the Germans are handicapped by being obliged to requisition supplies from the devastated country where the population is dependent upon American charity.

The automobile supply system of the Germans is working less satisfactorily, owing to the growing scarcity of gasoline.

The Germans are awaiting with hope the arrival of engineers, whose duty it will be to find some means of crossing the inundated territory, but the methods which are to be employed are being kept secret.

Meanwhile, a strong second line of defense is being prepared by the Germans. It runs from Courtral to Ingelmunster, Wardamme, Oostcamp, Bruges, and Blankenberghe. Trenches are being constructed along this line, and cannon are being set up to make ready for any eventuality.

ENEMIES BECAME FRIENDLY.

French and Bavarians Fraternized at Spring Used in Common.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—An aviator officer tells the Temps how French and Bavarian troops fraternize nightly at the only available spring near the trenches on the Alsatian frontier. He says:

"At the beginning each side fetched water separately with the tacit understanding that both should be unmolested. Then gradually parties going at nightfall talked with the enemy and even exchanged cigarettes and newspapers. But throughout the rest of the day both maintained the most active hostilities, the German fire destroying the French works, while the French cannon was equally effective.

"Finally, during an evening truce, two German officers met us, suggested the absurdity of both sides destroying each other's work, and offered to leave us alone in return for similar immunity. We agreed.

"Before leaving, one of the Germans said they expected shortly their removal elsewhere. They did not know what troops would replace them, but if they were Prussians they would warn us by attaching white paper to the barbed wire entanglements, as the Prussians hated the French bitterly."

WON'T PAY ANTWERP FINE.

Deputy Burgomaster, Asking German Pledge, May Be Imprisoned.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23, (via London.)—The Handelsblad learns that the Germans are still insisting that Antwerp pay a war levy of £2,000,000, ($10,000,000,) and Deputy Burgomaster Franck has refused until he is assured that the Germans will make no more requisitions for supplies.

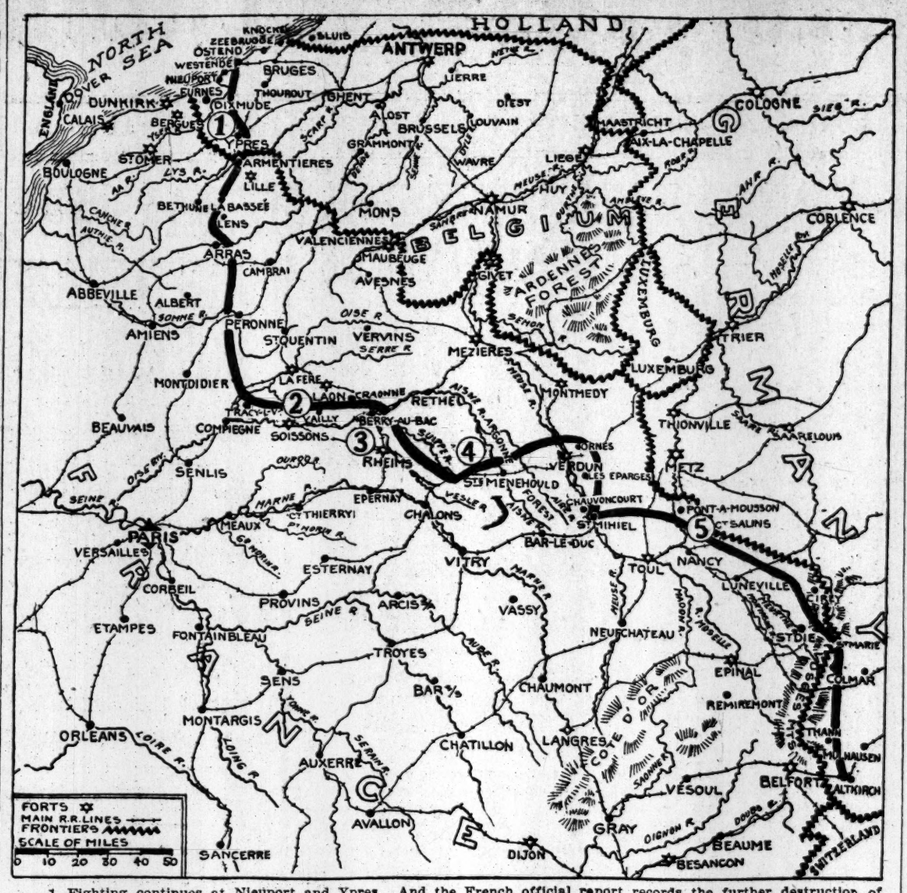
The situation has reached a deadlock and is strained, and it is feared that M. Franck may suffer the same fate as Burgomaster Max of Brussels, who, because of the non-payment of the Brussels indemnity, was taken prisoner to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—A Daily News correspondent in Rotterdam says that the process of "squeezing" Ghent in the interests of the German officers who have made it their headquarters proceeds merrily.

The latest so-called requisition, he asserts, is for 20,000 bottles of the finest champagne, 20,000 cigars at 15 cents, and 2,000 cigarettes at 3 cents.

Points of Contact on the Western Battle Front.



1. Fighting continues at Nieuport and Ypres. And the French official report records the further destruction of prominent buildings in the latter town. Berlin tells of British ships being driven away from the coast by German batteries.

2. Violent artillery fire has been resumed by the Germans near Soissons, according to Paris.

3. Rheims also is said to be suffering further under the cannonading of the invaders.

4. Severe encounters are evidently going on in the Argonne, but there is sharp divergence of views as to the results. Paris says German attacks were repulsed, but Berlin asserts that the French are being driven back, losing one point after another.

5. According to German advices, French troops on the east of the Moselle River engaged in a "violent reconnoitring expedition," but a counter-attack made it futile.

RAMS GERMAN U-18; CAPTURES CREW

Continued from Page 1.

lished without attracting attention. It is possible, however, that some vessel flying a neutral flag may be acting as a depot ship to the German submarines. The U-18 was a comparatively recent boat, and, although not of the largest class, probably had a displacement of about 600 tons submerged.

"With us twenty-one of the larger class was reached, displacing 800 tons with 17 knots speed on the surface and 12 knots submerged. These vessels carry two guns. The precise characteristics of the U-18 are not known."

GERMAN DESTROYER WRECKED IN CRASH

S-124 Run Down by a Danish Steamer—Some of the Warship's Crew Perish.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — The Danish United Steamship Company's steamer Anglo-Dane came into collision last night with the German destroyer S-124 near the Swedish coast. The destroyer was steaming at full speed, without lights, when she was rammed amidships. Two other German destroyers came to her assistance.

Most of the crew was saved by the German vessels. Two of the men were taken aboard the Danish steamer, very badly burned. The first, an engineer, died almost immediately and the other man died on the way to the Royal Hospital at Copenhagen.

The Captain of the Anglodane refused to take the men rescued from the S-124 to Warnemunde because he was nearer the Danish port.

It is reported that S-124 has been towed to Sweden in a sinking condition and disarmed.

The torpedo boat destroyer S-124 was one of a class of five completed in 1905, and had a rated speed of twenty-eight knots. Each of the vessels of the class has a steaming radius of 1,400 miles at a fourteen-knot speed, and at their maximum speed can steam 500 miles. They have three eighteen-inch torpedo tubes mounted on the deck and have also three four-pounder and four machine guns. Their displacement is about 420 tons, and the S-124 carried sixty officers and men.

The Anglo Dane was built by A. Leslie & Co. at Newcastle-on-Tyne and placed in commission in 1866. She is 208 feet over all, twenty-eight foot beam, with a displacement of 808 tons, and is a single-screw vessel. Det Forenede Dampskib Selsk are the owners, and her port of registry is Copenhagen.

APPEAL BY MAETERLINCK.

Urges United States and Italy to Save Flemish Art Treasures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—In the leading column of today's Figaro Maeterlinck issues an appeal to the United States and Italy to save what remains of Flemish art treasures from the German guns.

"Ypres," he said, "so beautiful as to be unforgettable, was the queen of Flanders, unique, irreproachable. She would force a cry of admiration from the most indifferent. She was as sacred and intangible as St. Mark's at Venice or Pisa's dome. Thus was she yesterday. Today, alas! I dare not describe her desolation. We have struggled our bravest to save her. It was in vain. We can do no more.

"One hope remains—the imperious intervention of neutrals. Our anguished eyes turn toward the United States and Italy, who hold in their hands the fate of our last remaining treasures. America represents above all the peoples of the future. Let her think of the days that are to follow war. Let her not find desolate earth's noblest glories when peace finally is restored. America can do what she wills. It is time she did what should remain undone no longer."

No Friction, Says von Hoetzendorf.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (By Wireless Telegraph to London.)—Among the statements given out by the official press bureau today were these: "Baron von Hoetzendorff, Chief of Staff of the Austrian Army, has sent a telegram to the Lokalanzeiger in which he denies as laughable, if not malicious, the reports of friction between the German and the Austrian military leaders."

AUSTRO-TURKISHFLEET TO ATTACK ITALY?

Germans Said to Be Fostering Agitation in Albania—Rome and Bucharest Getting Together.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 23 (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Germany having succeeded in pushing Turkey against the Allies, Austria is doing her utmost to induce Turkey to attack Italy. At the same time the Italian Government is well aware of what is going on, but none the less hesitates to believe a report that has just come in from one of its most reliable agents that common action by a combined Austro-Turkish squadron is to be expected against Italy at a very early date.

What is undeniable, though, is that a violent anti-Italian agitation is being carried on by Turkish emissaries in Albania. The Germans are said to be actively countenancing this movement, the first consequence of which has been the raising of a corps of about 1,000 Albanian irregulars, who are to be posted at Avlona.

It may be added that Rome and Bucharest are drawing closer together daily, and there are good grounds for believing that Prince Ghika, the Rumanian Minister, who has just returned here after a hurried visit to Bucharest, has come back charged with special instructions for dealing with developments in the situation by the closest cooperation with the Italian Government.

GERMAN BASE NEAR CHILE?

Lima, Peru, Reports Naval Station Outside Port of Valparaiso.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 23.—It is asserted here today on what appears to be good authority that the Germans have been maintaining what is described as a naval station outside of Valparaiso, Chile. Here they brought together several vessels having coal and provisions on board.

Chilean papers reaching here say the Government is determined to stop these breaches of neutrality even at the cost of war.

Chile has repeatedly denied allowing violations of neutrality.

NEUTRALS' NEED OF FLEETS.

London Writer Cites Tennessee's Case as an Instance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23. — The Morning Post's naval correspondent says:

"The Tennessee and the North Carolina are two men-of-war of the United States Navy, charged by Secretary Daniels to maintain the prestige of the United States in Turkey. As might have been expected, the firing by the Turks upon the launch of the Tennessee off Smyrna is stated to have been a mistake, or, rather, a warning to the launch that the port was closed. As a matter of fact, it was the business of the port authority to warn the neutral ship by a signal or by word of mouth before firing.

"The Captains of the Tennessee and the North Carolina are charged with a somewhat delicate duty. The Turks, divorced from British naval guidance, have no clear appreciation of the law of nations, and the Germans, who prevail just now in Turkey's counsels, own no respect for it at all. At the same time, Turkey is so weak in naval force, especially since the Goeben has been damaged by the Russian fleet, that the two powerful American cruisers should exert considerable moral influence.

"The situation, at present of little moment in itself, serves to illustrate how necessary it is that a neutral power should possess sufficient naval force adequately to enforce neutral rights. Advocates of disarmament in this country before the war—since it began they have preserved a certain reticence—used to argue that because in any future war Great Britain would be neutral, she could safely reduce her fleet. But apart from the fact that it is not always possible to remain neutral, since in practice war can be forced upon any country, it remains true that a neutral power is charged with the protection o fits subjects. The only effective protection must ultimately consist in armed force on sea or land, and a battleship, for instance, commands a good deal more respect than a gunboat."

GERMAN GENERAL OUSTED FOR LOSING

Von Eberhardt Is Removed After a Defeat in the Vosges with 2,500 Casualties.

TOLD IN FRENCH REPORT

Allied Artillery Gaining the Advantage, It Is Said, as Foe's Fire Slackens.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—A semi-official statement, giving some particulars of the fighting at the front in Belgium and France from Nov. 15 to 21, was issued here tonight. It records among other things the removal of Gen. von Eberhardt, commander of a German division, after he had lost a fight in the Vosges Mountains with total casualties of 2,500 men. The report says:

"These last few days, except on certain points, have been characterized by a perceptible slackening of the German actions. On the other hand, our artillery and infantry have gained on the enemy noticeable advantages in the regular siege war, necessitated by the configuration of the country and the positions of the two fronts.

"From the sea to the Lys our artillery, thanks to the information supplied by our aeroplanes, was able to rectify its fire and succeeded many times in silencing the German artillery.

"On Nov. 17, in the region of Ypres, we destroyed several German guns, and on the 19th and 20th obtained the same result at Nieuport. It was through our artillery spiritedly returning the fire of the enemy that on the 19th we silenced the German batteries, which were shelling the Ypres Station and the road from Esperinghe to Ypres.

"Several times it seemed as if the German artillery lacked ammunition. Some German shells failed to burst, and we found that they were missiles such as are used on the practice ground.

"In the last five days our infantry in this section has lost none of its positions; often it has gained ground. The partial attacks of the Germans have always been repulsed, while, on the other hand, our offensive movements have almost always resulted in strengthening the ground we occupy.

"On the 16th of November, north of Letses, the Zouaves of the Moroccan Brigade recaptured at the point of the bayonet a wood, triangular in shape and difficult to hold. They have thus far succeeded in retaining it.

"The German trenches occupied by the Zouaves were filled with bodies.

"More to the south, on the 17th of November, the British found in another trench 1,200 dead. The losses to the enemy continue to be very heavy.

Retook Position to Satisfy Pride.

"It must be noticed that when our infantry weakens under the violence of an attack it is the first to undertake a counter attack. Thus Gen. Vidal's troops in the region of Ypres retook on the night of Nov. 17 and 18 a wood which they had lost during the day. They made it a question of pride not to postpone one moment the retaking of the position.

"Still further south on the line from Armentieres to the Oise Nov 15 to 21 were quiet in general. Our artillery scored some happy victories. On the 17th it dispersed and destroyed a company of German bomb throwers who were attempting to throw bombs in our trenches.

"Toward Beaumont our infantry on the 19th did not obtain all the results it expected, but our artillery played havoc in the German trenches and wire entanglements without the enemy's guns returning the fire. This success has made us the masters of positions from which we dominate the German defenses.

"From the Oise to the west of the Argonne there have been several rather severe engagements. Our guns have inflicted upon the enemy serious losses.

"East of Rheims an ammunition storehouse was blown up.

"On the 17th, near Vieil Arcy, (Old Arcy,) our heavy artillery demolished three German guns and exploded a caisson. The same day, north of Craonne, our guns silenced the fire from several of the enemy's batteries.

"The next day, near Aminfontaine, a German camp, located by our batteries, was compelled to move.

"On the 19th, near Rouge Maison, we put in bad condition a section of the 105th Regiment of the enemy and demolished extensive earthworks near the farm Hurtebiz.

"On Nov. 20, near Vailly, we prevented the continuation by the Germans of trenching operations which had been commenced there.

"All these successes confirm the confidence of our artillerymen in the efficacy of their fire.

Brisk Fight at Tracy-le-Val.

"An affair at Tracy-le-Val on the 17th was a brilliant success for our infantry. It was near 11 o'clock when the Germans attacked. They bombarded the village with howitzers and then threw two battalions upon its northern side. Their attack, sudden and en masse, carried the Germans at first to the public square, and then to the church and enabled them to take from us a mitrailleuse.

"But this success, quickly gained, was as quickly broken down. One section of the Zouaves charged. They commenced their action by recapturing the mitrailleuse, and then, reinforced, pushed forward past the church and the square, driving the Germans back to their point of entrance into the town. They were trying to break through to the east. In this new repulse the Germans left behind several hundred men dead or wounded. Our losses were less than 200 men.

"Another example the same day of the sting of our foot soldiers: In the vicinity of St. Hubert two of our companies, suddenly attacked by two battalions, were driven from their trenches, but the next morning they recovered all the lost ground and in addition took eighty prisoners.

"On the front of the Oise and the Argonne our aviators have been able, in spite of the rain at first and then the sharp cold, to do some good work. We have seen the services they have rendered in the artillery in directing its fire. They also, twice upon the Aisne and to the east of Rheims, compelled the aviators of the enemy to interrupt their missions and return to the German lines.

"From the Argonne to the Vosges numerous actions have taken place in which our troops have given ample evidence of their endurance. Each day and each night around Verdun and upon the heights of the Meuse they have had to repulse some particularly violent attacks.

"On the 15th, in the Vosges, the Germans, having sustained losses which reached 2,500 men, removed Gen. Eberhardt, who commanded a division.

"Lieut. Mandel, son of the ex-Secretary of State of Alsace-Lorraine, was killed during this day's fighting.

"On the 17th it was necessary to send to the rear two German battalions which had been engaged against us at St. Marc because they had lost more than half their effective forces.

Lost 200 at Chauvoncourt.

"It is well worth while giving special mention to the affair at Chauvoncourt, which did not succeed, and to the one of Senones, which, on the contrary, did succeed.

"Our men by a daring attack had established a footing in the two barracks west of Chauvoncourt, a suburb of St. Mihiel. They were repulsed and twice they recaptured the position. They still occupied the larger part of it when, on the 18th, the vigorous fire of a 28-centimeter mortar compelled the company to seek shelter in the first barracks. At this moment the Germans blew up the building, which they had previously mined.

"We had in this place 200 casualties, (killed, wounded, and prisoners.) The endeavors of these brave men, however, were not useless, as through them we were enabled to destroy the defensive works which had served as the base for German counter attacks.

"The Germans, who attempted to cross the Meuse to help their troops stationed at Chauvoncourt, sustained, on the other hand, very heavy losses—losses certainly much greater than ours.

"At Senones a detachment, supported by artillery, received the order to take some German trenches which were threatening ours. A break was made in the first wire fence by means of mélinite on the 19th at daybreak, and our infantry, at a bound, made an advance of 250 yards, only to find itself confronted by a new wire fence.

"Taken on the flanks, right and left, by machine guns, the infantry remained firm and unshaken, and under fire proceeded to fortify itself on the conquered ground. Only sixty of our men were lost in this brilliant affair.

"Worth noticing also in the eastern section has been our resistance and progress near Les Eparges, in the vicinity of Verdun.

"The Germans have not altered their customary methods. They have again bombarded the Rheims Cathedral. They also have shelled, taking special aim, the Berthune Hospital, from which, however, we were able to remove all our wounded in time.

"The German frame of mind, as we have known it since the beginning of the war, has again manifested itself in an order intended for the reserve troops, a copy of which was found in a dead officer's pocket. The order contains these words:

"'Every French civilian found on the battlefield will be shot.'

"This order is especially intended for the youths who have just left school to don the uniforms.

"It is worth noting, also, that the German Government still adheres to its lying methods. The German statements of Nov. 19 mention a violent attack by the French, who, it is said, were eventually repulsed at a certain point in the Argonne. Due inquiry into this report was made, and it established the fact that at that point and on that day the so-called violent attack consisted of a few shells. The Germans had had nothing to repulse, as they had not been attacked.

"This shows the degree of confidence which is to be attached to the German statements."

BRITISH PLEA TO NEUTRALS

Wants Northern Countries to Keep War Supplies from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Chronicle, in an editorial on "The Northern Neutrals," welcomes the semi-official assurance given by Christopher Hage, ex-Minister of Finance in Denmark, that the Danish Government is letting no over-sea imports go through Denmark to Germany.

"The last thing which Britain desires to do," says The Chronicle, "is to make enemies of the Scandinavian countries.

"Our nation is fighting for its very life, and its power to cut off Germany from its sea-borne supplies of copper, oil, grain, and other materials is much too important a weapon to be sacrificed.

"We only ask the neutral states that if we do the best we can to keep open the safe passages for their traffic they shall not take advantage of them to arm our enemy against us. Nothing more than neutrality is asked of them during the war, although when peace is made most Englishmen would be much disappointed if its terms did not include the restoration by Germany of the Danish Schleswig, the victim of Bismarck's first and in some ways worst act of spoliation.

"The fear of Russia continues in some Scandinavian quarters to take rather unreasonable forms. We notice in the Morgenbladet of Christiania some observations by Mr. Brathe, former Conservative Prime Minister of Norway, based partly on an article which appeared in our own columns.

"We said, and repeat, that Great Britain ought to look upon Russia's aspiration after a warm-water port with something other than the blind jealousy traditional among us in the nineteenth century We added that for many reasons Russia would not seek this in Scandinavia and that the excellent understanding between British and Russian statesmanship could be taken as confirming this, since Great Britain's solicitude for the integrity of the Scandinavian kingdoms was well known and unchanged. Nevertheless, Brathe persists, 'But if the advisers of the Czar should think that a part of Scandinavia suits Russia best?'

"He asked this question on Nov. 15, long after Turkey had officially entered the war. We suggest to him that Russia's warm water port is now likely to be found a good deal nearer Constantinople than the North Cape, and for reasons that are not exactly obscure."

AUSTRIAN LOAN A FAILURE.

Reported Only Quarter Subscribed —Peace Rumors Start in Vienna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The newspapers here discuss the total failure of the Austrian war loan that has only brought in one-quarter of the sum required, in spite of desperate efforts employed to obtain subscriptions. Today guardians in charge of trust money are invited to invest it in the loan.

Simultaneously with the news of this fiasco come numerous references to the possibility of peace. The Vienna semi-official papers publish an account of efforts made by the Swiss Bundesrath in the interest of peace, while the Ziet, evidently officially inspired and putting forth feelers to ascertain the temper of the country, says:

"Austria-Hungary will only consider a peace established on a permanent basis and which is likely to prove lasting."

Conditions are so bad in the country that it is believed that Count Tisza's journey to Berlin has been undertaken for the purpose of acquainting the Kaiser and his advisers with the fact that neither the army nor the civil population in Austria and Hungary can be held much longer unless more conciliatory methods are adopted by the Germans in command.

W. REDMOND VOLUNTEERS.

Brother of the Irish Leader Has a Captain's Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—William Redmond, brother of the Irish leader, has joined the army with the rank of Captain. He was formerly Lieutenant in the Wexford militia. This makes the second member of the Irish party in Parliament to join the colors, the other being Stephen Gwynn.

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FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 24th St.
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Also Service a la Carte.
Large Orchestra of True Musicians

AVIATORS SAY BOMBS HIT ZEPPELIN WORKS

Success of Friedrichshafen Raid Reported to House of Commons by Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It was announced officially this afternoon that the British aviators who Saturday afternoon raided Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, reported positively that all the bombs thrown by them reached their objective, and that serious damage was done to the Zeppelin airship factory.

Details of the raid were given in the House of Commons this afternoon, by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

"On Saturday," said Mr. Churchill, "the aeroplanes, under the direction of Squadron Commander E. F. Briggs of the Naval Air Service, with Flight Commander Babington and Flight Lieut. Sippe, flew from French territory to the Zeppelin airship factory. All of the three pilots flew down to a close range under heavy fire from airship guns and rifles. They launched their bombs in accordance with instructions.

"Commander Briggs is reported to have been shot down and to have been taken, wounded, to a hospital as a prisoner. The other officers returned safely to French territory, although their machines were damaged by the fire of the enemy. They reported positively that all of the bombs reached their objective, and that serious damage was done to the Zeppelin factory.

"This flight of 250 miles, penetrating 120 miles into Germany across a mountainous country under difficult weather conditions, constitutes, together with the attack, a fine feat of arms."

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The British aviators who attempted to destroy the Zeppelin headquarters at Friedrichshafen Saturday are said here to have made an attack also on the buildings at Manzell, to the west of Friedrichshafen, which are used for the housing of dirigibles. This attack was without result.

The Official Press Bureau today gave out the following information:

"Special dispatches reaching here from Basle and Zürich assert that the English aviators, who failed in their attack on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen, flew over Swiss territory."

"ONLY THE BEGINNING"

Reported Remark by Briggs—German Said to Have Struck Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BASLE, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn that after Commander Briggs, the naval aviator captured in the Friedrichshafen raid, had been overpowered by German soldiers following a desperate resistance, an officer struck him across the face with a riding whip.

Commander Briggs then said: "Leave me alone; I only did my duty."

In the hospital he said: "Wait, this is only the beginning."

BIG CONTRACTS FOR AUTOS.

England and France Place Orders with Western Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Orders from Great Britain aggregating more than $15,000,000 worth of automobiles, wagons, sleds, harness, and other equipment of a similar character have just been brought back from England by Frederick S. Fish, President of the Studebaker Corporation.

In addition to this order, which means employment to thousands of men, a contract for 500 automobile trucks has been let by England to the Thomas B. Jeffery Automobile Company of Kenosha, Wis. The Jackson Automobile Company of Jackson, Mich., also has a contract for $1,000,000 worth of automobiles for the French Government.

Another big British order, let to the Cudahy Packing Company of South Omaha, calls for 5,000,000 one-pound tins of corned beef. As a result of this contract the Cudahy Company has reopened its big canning plant in South Omaha, which had been closed for several years.

PRAISES AMERICAN SACRIFICE.

London Morning Post's Tribute to the Response to War Appeals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Morning Post's Washington correspondent, referring to The New York World's editorial on "Literary Dialectics," in which the writer refers presumably to G. Bernard Shaw as "a sophisticated purveyor of sensational originalities" and a nuisance, says:

"The World reflects public opinion here in America. Every man and woman is affected by the solemnity and immensity of the far-reaching tragedy of war. Neutral although the United States is, the war colors every thought and action; it has changed the current of life, brought about a new conception of duty; influenced the whole course of society. Americans have responded nobly and generously to the appeals made upon them; have denied themselves pleasures so that the money they would spend on their enjoyment can be devoted to the succor of the distressed. Those whose means do not permit of their giving money are showing self-denial by giving their time and work.

"To a whole people animated by this high and lofty purpose and saddened by the gloom the war has cast upon them it comes as a shock and angers them that in the

BRITISH ADMIT DEFEAT IN AFRICA

Heavy Losses Suffered in an Attack on a German Railway Terminus.

141 BRITISH CASUALTIES

Total Killed and Wounded 795—Operations on the Persian Gulf Completely Successful.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The official Press Bureau tonight made public the following communication issued by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, dealing with the British military operations at the head of the Persian Gulf and in East Africa:

"The recent operations in the Persian Gulf have been crowned with even greater and more rapid success than was anticipated after the signal defeats inflicted upon the Turkish forces on Nov. 15 and 17. The latter, abandoning all further resistance here, fled, leaving eight guns and many wounded in our hands. The Valis of Basra and Bagdad accompanied the defeated Turkish forces in their flight up the Tigris River.

"Basra (a river port on the Shat-el-Arab, 60 miles from the Persian Gulf,) was occupied on the 21st inst. by our naval and land forces. All the British in Basra are reported safe.

"In East Africa, it appears from the latest information that, as an important German railway terminus was reported weakly held, a force was sent from British East Africa to seize it.

"On the evening of Nov. 2 one and one-half battalions landed within two miles of the place and became heavily engaged just outside the town. But, as the enemy were in much superior strength, this force was compelled to fall back and await reinforcements.

"At 11 A. M. on the 4th the attack was renewed. When within 800 yards of the position the troops engaged came under a very heavy fire on their left flank. In spite of heavy casualties the One Hundred and First Grenadiers actually entered the town and crossed bayonets with the enemy. The North Lancashire Regiment and the Kashmir Rifles on the right pushed on in support under a very heavy fire and also reached the town. They found themselves opposed by tiers of fire from the houses, and were eventually compelled to fall back to cover 500 yards from the enemy's position.

"The losses were so heavy and the position so strong that it was considered useless to renew the attack, and the force re-embarked to return to its base to prepare for future operations.

"From recent reports just received the total casualties in this unsuccessful operations were 795, including 141 British officers and men. The wounded are mostly doing well. Many are convalescent."

The official Press Bureau adds that the foregoing casualties were included in the statement recently made by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—An official report from Constantinople says the Turks declare that the British losses on the Shat-el-Arab River were 750 dead and several thousand wounded.

ATTACKS OUR NEUTRALITY.

Mr. Ridder Calls It "Dollar Neutrality"—Thinks Britain Is Favored.

The neutrality of the United States is attacked as a "dollar neutrality" by Herman Ridder in The Staats-Zeitung this morning. He insists that its terms are dictated by Great Britain, who "not only rules the waves, but waives the rules," too, when occasion serves her. Such rules of neutrality, he argues, will have to be rewritten after the war is over.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The report in last night's dispatches of renewed attacks by the Germans at Ypres and in the Argonne forest shows that their defensive rôle does not mean an inactive campaign. It is believed, however, that these attacks are merely demonstrations intended to feel out the French line and to prevent them from shifting forces.

The battle has now reached a remarkable situation with a total of some 4,000,000 men confronting each other, yet with both sides unwilling to start an active campaign. It cannot yet be told when the Allies will reach a state of preparation that will warrant their assumption of the aggressive. On the part of the Germans the renewal of active operations in the west will depend very largely upon the outcome of the fighting in Poland.

The German flying wedge directed toward Warsaw has now been checked along the Bsura River, forty miles from Warsaw, but the outcome of the important battle that is here taking place is still hanging in the balance. The move of the Germans shows bold and able strategy. Their invasion is not aimed at the Polish capital itself but is rather directed at severing the main supply lines of the Russian armies in southwest Poland. Such a success would leave the latter no choice but to make a rapid retreat toward the Vistula with a weakening of control that might give the Germans a chance to get in some telling blows.

The Russian commander, Grand Duke Nicholas, is also a strategist of demonstrated ability. The retreat of the Russians before the first onslaught of the Germans was undoubtedly planned to draw the latter further from their railroads and thus to improve the Russian chances. However, the further retreat of the Russians beyond the Bsura brings the forces to the south into such great danger that it seems to have been due to the suddenness of the advance of the Germans in unexpected strength.

Both the Germans and the Russians are pushing forward to the Lowicz battlefield all available troops in the effort to secure the victory at this important point. If the Germans break down the Russian resistance they will be able to turn southward and again to sweep Western Poland clear of Russians as far as the Vistula River. If the Germans are defeated their advanced forces in this district will be in a dangerous position. The Russians by moving north from Lodz will have a chance to cut them off from their natural line of retreat into Germany.

The vigorous efforts that the Austrians are making against the Russian left flank between Czenstochowa and Cracow will place the Russians in a dangerous position if they can break through. The Russian army in the centre would then be caught between forces on the south, north, and west, and would be forced to make a rapid retreat.

No news has been given out about this part of the Russian line, but the military situation makes its probable that the Russian centre has been drawn back to a line through Lodz and Piotrkow.

The capture of Neu Sandec on the Donajec River shows a new Russian advance that threatens the right flank of the Austrian Army along the Carpathian Mountains. By this capture the Austrians are deprived of an important railway into Hungary. In the effort to stop this threatening turning move they will have to weaken their campaign north of Cracow.

In East Prussia there has been no change, and the Germans are still holding the Russians to the line of the Angerapp River, thirty miles west of the border. This campaign is now of secondary importance, both sides waiting for the outcome of the more important fighting to the south.

The whole campaign of Germany and Austria against Russia now depends upon the outcome of the German thrust at the Russian centre and at the heart of Poland. If this blow can be pushed home, the Germans will have an opportunity to inflict upon the Russians a disaster that will send them flying across the Vistula to reorganize. The Germans will then be free to send a large part of their eastern army to reinforce their armies in France, in a final effort to crush the British and French. If the Russians succeed in foiling this German thrust, they will be free to renew their powerful pressure and gradually to work their way across the German border.

The report of a Turkish advance to the vicinity of the Suez Canal may refer only to a raiding force of cavalry. If the move is made in large strength it presents a serious situation for the British. The latter must protect the ports and the locks of the fresh-water feeder, and consequently will be unable to send their full force into the field. However, the experience of many battles shows that British troops can hold their own against several times their numbers of Arabs.

Along the Black Sea coast the Turkish representatives claim an advance of ten miles into Russian territory. The capture of Artvin on the Chorôki River brings them within striking distance of the important Russian port at Batum.

The fighting so far reported from Turkey is unimportant, compared with the great battles in Europe. Greatest interest now attaches to the fighting east of the Suez Canal, where the Turks claim to have actually reached the canal at El Cantara. The fighting at the mouth of the Euphrates is confined to a local effort on the part of the Turks to oust the British force that has there seized the cable station.

PUSHING WIRELESS INQUIRY.

Federal Agents Still After the Secret Station in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing tonight admitted that the British Embassy had complained to the State Department that the German Government was obtaining wireless information from this country concerning the movement of British warships. Mr. Lansing said that the complaint had been referred to the Navy Department.

Secretary Daniels, whose attention was called to the story in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning regarding the British complaint and the Secret Service investigation of the Fabbri wireless at Bar Harbor, admitted that such an investigation had been conducted under the general direction of Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., the radio expert in charge of the Arlington radio station. Capt. Bullard has general supervision over the American naval censorship and the operation of the Tuckerton station by naval officers. The Secretary said he had been informed by Capt. Bullard that the investigation was still in progress.

A high official said tonight that the Maine coast had been combed by secret agents in search of a station sending the alleged unneutral messages, but that the mysterious station had not been discovered to the satisfaction of the Government, according to the latest report received in Washington. The latest report from the Secret Service agent was received last week.

Steamship Bethania Condemned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 23.—The steamship Bethania and her cargo, recently captured by the British cruiser Essex, have been condemned by a Prize Court here.

SEA LAW IGNORED, GERMANY CHARGES

Continued on Page 3.

having conditional contraband on board. Thus, the rule of the continuous voyage, applicable only in the case of absolute contraband, is declared applicable also with regard to conditional contraband in contravention of Article 35 of the Declaration of London. In this manner the more lenient regulations with regard to conditional contraband, established by the Declaration of London, are simply set aside with the result that conditional contraband is virtually on the same footing as absolute contraband. In consequence the supply by neutrals of objects of conditional contraband, especially of foodstuffs, destined only for the consumption of the inhabitants of a belligerent country, which is universally considered legitimate in international law, is practically rendered illusory, whereby the interests of the belligerents as well as neutrals are violated in a manner contrary to the law of nations.

As events at the theatres of naval warfare prove England proceeds in this respect in the most high-handed manner, even enforcing a control over supplies destined for the countries adjacent to Germany, and thereby endangering their victualing.

Disregards Contraband List.

Second—The British Government considers itself at liberty to totally disregard the lists of absolute contraband, conditional contraband, and of merchandise not to be declared contraband (free list) contained in Articles XXII., XXIV., and XXVIII. of the Declaration of London. In its definition of contraband of Aug. 5, 1914, specially upheld by No. 1 of the said Order in Council, it has declared airships and parts thereof absolute contraband, while, according to No. 8 of Article XXIV. of the Declaration of London, such objects can only be regarded as conditional contraband. Above all, by proclamation of Sept. 21, 1914, it has declared rubber, hides, and skins, as well as various kinds of iron ore, to be conditional contraband, although these articles are not all, or only in an indirect way, suitable for purposes of warfare, and were therefore placed in the free list. (Article XXVIII., Nos. 3, 4, and 6.) In this manner the universally accepted principle of international law that neutral trade with objects for exclusively peaceful use must not be disturbed by the belligerents is wantonly set aside.

Third—No. 2 of the said order in council contains a further aggravation of the rules concerning contraband. For Article 38 of the Declaration of London, in accordance with the accepted principles of international law, permits the seizure of a vessel for carrying contraband only as long as such is on board the vessel; whereas the British Government claims the right of seizing the vessel during its entire voyage, if carriage of contraband has taken place under false shipping documents. In this manner neutral shipping with the belligerent territory is exposed to constant chicane, since vessels may be seized not only by reason of evident facts, viz., the existence of contraband on board, but also by reason of a frequently not provable affirmation with regard to their previous acts.

Extends Blockade Rule.

Fourth—By the rule established under No. 4 of the said Order in Council the right of seizure on account of blockade running is unduly extended, since according thereto knowledge of the blockade is to be assumed even in the case that, after a certain time since the notification of the blockade of an enemy port to the local authorities has elapsed, a vessel has sailed from another enemy port. By this rule, the British Government attempts, beyond the limits drawn by international law, to put the authorities of the hostile country into the service of the British naval forces, and to enforce this service by the capture of neutral vessels.

Fifth—According to an acknowledged principle of international law, confirmed by the Declaration of London, only such persons traveling on board of merchant vessels are liable to be made prisoners of war as have already incorporated in the hostile military forces. This rule is clearly established by Article 45, No. 2, in conjunction with Article 47 of the Declaration of London, and is moreover treated in detail in the general report of the drafting committee of the Conference of London, in the first paragraphs to notes to 45. As it is set forth in the general report, for judicial reasons, as well as for practical considerations, it was agreed at the conference that persons belonging to the active military forces, exclusively, shall be liable to be made prisoners of war when traveling on neutral ships, not, however, persons who, in order to fulfill their military services, are returning to their country, as in the case of members of the reserve. Although the said Order in Council has acknowledged as binding the above-mentioned two articles, as well as the notes of the general report, the British naval forces have, nevertheless, seized on merchant vessels, sailing under the Dutch, Norwegian, or Italian flag, German subjects liable to do military service, but not yet incorporated in the military forces, and made them prisoners of war. In this manner they have not only gravely violated the established principles of international law, as expressed in the Declaration of London, but also infringed on an act of their own legislation, i. e., the said Order in Council.

France Takes Same Stand.

According to a degree of the President of the French republic, published in the Journal Official of Aug. 6, 1914, France has taken the same stand as Great Britain in the said Order in Council. Moreover, in the same manner as the British naval forces, the French naval forces have captured German persons liable to do military service, on neutral merchant vessels, notably on Dutch and Spanish vessels.

It is thus evident that the regulations issued by Great Britain and France, and even more so their respective naval forces, are disregarding in the most wanton way the provisions embodied in the Declaration of London relative to the law of naval warfare.

It is Great Britain's acknowledged aim to hit not only the military, but also the commercial power of their adversaries, by way of paralyzing neutral trade, and in pursuing this purpose they encroach in an unjustifiable manner, not only upon the legitimate commerce between the neutrals and the enemy, but also upon the commerce among the neutral countries themselves. It is true that, thus far, the Declaration of London has not been ratified. However, in its preamble it has been specially acknowledged by the delegates of all its signatory powers, including those of Great Britain and France, that, in the main, the provisions of the Declaration of London are in accordance with the generally acknowledged principles of international law, which must be considered so much more serious, because in the course of former wars in which she was neutral, notably in the Russo-Japanese war, Great Britain has always protested most emphatically against violations of international law of the indicated order. (See the British Blue Book, Russia No. 1, 1903, correspondence respecting contraband of war, Page 8, &c.)

Asks Where We Stand.

The Imperial German Government has thus far strictly observed the Declaration of London and has embodied the contents of its provisions in the German prize court regulations of Sept. 30, 1914, (cf. Reichsgesetzblatt 1914, page 275.) It has not changed this attitude even in view of the flagrant violations of law committed by its adversaries.

However, the Imperial German Government must now study the question whether it will be able to continue to maintain the above attitude if the enemy powers abide by the procedure observed by them, and if the neutral powers allow such violations of the principles of neutrality to go on to the detriment of German interest.

The Imperial German Government considers it, therefore, of interest to learn which position the neutral powers intend to take toward the attitude adopted by Great Britain and France, contrary to international law, and particularly whether it is their intention to take measures against the acts of violence committed on board their merchant vessels against German subjects and German property.

WATCH COPPER SHIPMENTS.

British and French Envoys Confer with Lansing on Contraband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The British and French Ambassadors had a conversation with Mr. Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, today regarding shipments of copper to neutral countries in Europe. The discussion was informal, and related, it is understood, to the abnormal shipment of copper to certain countries in close proximity to Germany and Austria.

The Allies are treating copper as absolute contraband, which means that any shipment destined for ultimate use by Germany or Austria will be seized if discovered in transit. England and France have been doing their utmost to obtain from neutral countries assurances that the copper will not reach Germany. During September there was no copper shipped from the United States to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, or Russia in Europe in direct shipments. If any American copper has gone into these countries it has been transshipped through neutral countries. There has been an abnormal falling off in September's shipment of copper to France compared with a year ago. England in September took 16,913,000 pounds of American copper, compared with 12,530,000 in September, 1913.

Italy in September took 3,315,000 pounds of American copper, compared with 3,127,000 pounds in September, 1913. The rest of Europe in September took 16,912,158 pounds of American copper, compared with 12,530,000 in September, 1913, and the Allies suspect that part of this increase is reaching Germany.

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Illustrated. 3d Edition. $1.50 postpaid.
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KENTUCKY HUNTER FOUGHT GERMANS

Cantrell, Caught in Belgium by the War, Enlisted After Saving His Wife.

SAW WOMEN SHOT DOWN

And Countless Instances of Belgian Courage—Got a Cigarette from King Albert.

Edward Allen Cantrell, formerly a Kentucky sharpshooter, but more recently a soldier in the Civil Guard of Belgium, is back in this country. He and his invalid wife thank the Germans for some acts of kindness and for some poor shooting. Except for these they would never have come out of Belgium alive. They are living now at 408 West Twenty-third Street, and if Mrs. Cantrell's condition improves they hope to get back to Newport, Ky., Mr. Cantrell's birthplace, before long.

It was Cantrell's worry for his invalid wife that got him into a lot of trouble. And when he had saved her he was so filled with the love of adventure that he repeated his perilous trip through the war zone. The second trip proved more dangerous than the first, and landed him, though he is an American citizen, in the Belgian trenches. Cantrell became so interested as he told his story last night that he forgot that he had lost his fortune, baggage, and home as the result of the war.

Cantrell is a true son of Kentucky. He is tall and wiry, and his dark eyes flash fire. He is alert and enthusiastic, and he likes a good fight. He is the kind of man that can use his fists when necessary, but who can use a gun, too.

Seized by War Lust.

"Yes, I can shoot a rifle," said Cantrell. "I handled a Winchester in the mountains from the time I was 10 years old. But I never in my life dreamed that I would have to shoot at human beings. I have had to do it, and I shot to kill. That was after I had seen the death pallor come over the faces of my comrades in the trenches, and had heard the groans of dying soldiers. I became possessed with a mania to kill Germans. Just as many as I could kill. But it is all over now, and I am neutral. I never want to see war again. If a war could be staged for the general public, with all its horrors, it would end war forever."

Cantrell was in Brussels when the war broke out. He went to Belgium from this country twenty years ago, married a Danish girl, and established himself with an English commercial house. He traveled to Russia, Japan, and practically all over the globe. He built a home in Brussels and lived there most of the year. He had a wide acquaintance in Belgium.

"I realized that things were going to get hot," said Cantrell, "but I had no idea that the Germans would come that way into Belgium so fast. Why, they assured everybody that the Germans couldn't get by Liége. I left my wife in Brussels on Sept. 14 and went to London. While in London, a few days later, I heard of the rampage of the Germans and I realized that my wife was in danger. Ambassador Page said at first that he couldn't do anything for me, but I told him it was a matter of life and death. He sent me to the American Ambassador at The Hague, however, and he sent me to the German Ambassador at The Hague. This German Ambassador sympathized with me when I explained that I had a sick wife in Brussels. But he warned me that I would be shot as a spy if my story was untrue. He gave me the necessary papers and I started for Brussels.

"I had a hard time getting to Brussels. Everywhere I was stopped by Germans. I went by a round-about way. I didn't really get started until I got on a German military train which ran from Liége. It was bound for Paris, the soldiers thought. We passed through Louvain, a town of ruins. Near Louvain I saw a trench as wide as Broadway in which hundreds and hundreds were half buried. An officer told me that I was the only 'outsider' who had been in Louvain since the town was shelled. Right near my train a house was afire. The officer told me that four persons had been boarded up in the house before it was set ablaze. These four Belgians, he said, had hacked a German soldier's arms off with a grass sickle.

"Just outside of Brussels a lot of English and French prisoners were boxed up in a freight car which was labeled 'Hagenbeck's.' I threw a package of tobacco into the box car. A German sentry saw it and he raked that tobacco pouch out of the car with his bayonet. When he had recovered the tobacco he gave it to a Frenchman. 'Don't give anything to the English dogs,' he said. 'The French are good comrades, but the English are our enemies.'

"German soldiers conducted me to my house in Brussels, and when they saw my wife sick in bed they believed my story and retired with apologies. They warned me to get out of Brussels at once. The city, they said, was mined, every part of it. I had heard that on every hand, and I believe it now. If ever there is the slightest sign of a revolt in Brussels, the whole city will fall in a few minutes.

Escapes in a Tramcar.

"I got my wife in a tramcar and we started for Ostend, by way of Ghent. The tramcar didn't run far, and we had to take a peasant's cart. I sent my baggage ahead in another cart, and I haven't seen it since. Our car was nearing a little village called Gramont when we rode into a battle. We heard the bullets sing over our heads, and all of a sudden our peasant driver pitched forward with a bullet in his temple. His body fell on the horse's heels and the horse got frightened and ran us into a ditch. Imagine the state of my poor wife! She was completely unnerved.

"A German officer with two privates came up to us. The officer poked an automatic pistol into my body and I thought my time had come. I showed my papers, however. Even those didn't convince him that an American was traveling that lonely road. But when he saw my sick wife that changed his attitude. He expressed great regret, and said he was sorry he couldn't send me to Ostend. He kicked the dead peasant as he walked away."

It was in the village of Gramont that Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell saw horrible things. Cantrell became unnerved when he told of them last night. The town was deserted of Belgian shopkeepers, and Cantrell saw a woman with two children hiding in a chickencoop. After a while he saw a Belgian soldier creeping toward the coop. He was coming to save his wife and children.

"The woman motioned to her husband to go away," said Cantrell. "But he came right on. There were eleven Uhlans on horseback a little distance away. They saw the woman waving and they detected her husband. They came on a dash, firing as they came. Do you want to hear about an act of bravery? Well, man, that lone Belgian stood there and he began to fire. I saw three Uhlans fall. The others shot that man and hacked him to pieces. He kept right on fighting to the end. Finally they killed him, and the leader of the Uhlans, who was wounded in the knee, turned on me. My wife was sitting on a chair and was seen by the Uhlans. I said to myself: 'If they touch her I'll kill a few myself.' My hand was on my automatic. The wounded officer went up to my wife, and when he saw her pale face he doffed his helmet. He accepted my explanation and said he was sorry that my wife was ill. All the time he had a bullet in his knee.

Saw a Woman Killed.

"While we were there in a group the poor Belgian woman ran out of her hiding place. I tell you, I saw that woman shot dead through the back. My wife saw it, too. Her two children went shrieking into the fields. It was a terrible sight for any one, but particularly for my wife."

Mrs. Cantrell was forced to walk for two miles in her feeble condition to a town called Gramarage, where the Cantrells caught a train for Ghent. The train went on to Ostend, where they arrived on Sept. 26.

"I remember the date, because it was the night of the Zeppelin raid," said Cantrell. "We were asleep in our hotel when the four explosions were heard. A piece of one bomb dashed through our window and imbedded itself in the wall. I have the piece of shell with me."

Cantrell took a piece of iron weighing a quarter of a pound from a big pocketbook. He was saving it as a souvenir, he said. The trip to London was uneventful.

It was after his wife was in the care of friends in London that Cantrell's love of adventure asserted itself. Against the advice of all his friends he started back to Brussels to save his household effects and to find the baggage which had been lost on the way to Ostend.

"In Ostend I met an old business friend," said Cantrell. "He wanted to send a message to his wife in Antwerp. I was hard up, and when he offered me a handsome sum of money I was persuaded to take the message. That was my undoing. You know they passed a law in Belgium fourteen years ago which created a civil guard. I enrolled, as a matter of course, having lived in Belgium then for six years. I took the organization as a joke, and after attending several drills I forgot all about it. So did nearly every one. Now, when the war broke out, this civil guard sprang up all over Belgium. I had never given it a thought.

Forced to Join Civil Guard.

"I got to Antwerp with my passports without any trouble, but the first man I ran into was an old friend from Brussels. He greeted me like a lost friend. He took me to the commandant in the garrison and introduced me to a lot of officers. 'This fellow is one of us,' he said to the commandant. 'We enlisted about the same time.' There I was, and I was in for it. Of course, I could have demanded the protection of the United States, but I didn't have the nerve to do it. I had made my money in Belgium for so many years that I didn't feel like asserting my Americanism. So I said nothing, and before I knew it I had an outfit and was ready for war.

"In less than twenty-four hours after I set foot in Antwerp I was fighting like a madman. I was right in the trenches. I was in the battles of Borcel, St. Nicolas, Zurenburg and Pepenier. We held the Germans at bay for three days at Borcel, and we held them at St. Nicolas and Pepenier, too, but we were routed at Zurenburg. The King of the Belgians came along from time to time and gave us cigarettes. He's the greatest man that ever lived. He not only gave me a cigarette, but he gave me a light.

"The English are good fighters, and the French can fight, and the Germans, en masse, are devils, but those Belgians, man for man, are the greatest and bravest fighters in the world. I saw an old Belgian charge a German battery, singlehanded, with a pitchfork. He went right on as if he was a whole army. The Germans held back their fire. A German officer ripped the pitchfork from the Belgian's grasp with a sword, and he patted the Belgian on the back as an appreciation of the brave act. But the Belgian kept right on fighting. I saw a Belgian soldier shot down beside his wife and baby. I saw the baby killed by another shot, and then I saw the woman take up her husband's rifle and empty it at the Germans. People in this country, and even in England, don't know what misery is. The people in London don't get the news; no, they don't dare to print the news because it is so horrible.

Hardships in the Trenches.

"Life in the trenches is terrible. We could hold the trenches as long as the German infantry confronted us, but we couldn't do anything after they brought up their heavy artillery. The German gunners can shoot. They waste a lot of ammunition until they get the range, but when they get it there is nothing on earth which will keep men in the trenches. They smelled me out with a lydite shell, which burst near me and choked a lot of us. I was unconscious for a long time after I got a whiff of the gas, and a Red Cross man revived me."

"How did you manage to quit the Belgian Army?" asked the reporter.

"I was just coming to that," replied Cantrell. "I was done up by that shell. I got back to Antwerp on a retreat, and I went to the commandant. 'I think I've done enough for the Civil Guard,' I said to him. 'Yes, you have,' he said. 'Now you get back to America and stay out of this war.'

"I took his advice and I started for England. In one town near the coast I saw thirteen Belgian newsboys, between 13 and 18 years of age, lined up and shot for selling copies of London newspapers. They had sold the papers for $1.60 each. I also saw a German spy shot in Ostend. He had disguised himself as a postman, and the English discovered that he didn't know where the Post Office was. They tried to tie his eyes up, but he tore off the bandage and exclaimed: 'I am a German. I can die with my eyes open.'"

In London Cantrell found his wife somewhat improved, and they sailed on the Transylvania of the Cunard Line, reaching here last Tuesday.

IRON CROSS FOR CAPT. AYE.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 23.—Capt. Aye of the auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was sunk off the west coast of Africa by a British cruiser in the latter part of August, has been decorated with the Iron Cross of the first class. In a statement made to the Berliner Tageblatt Capt. Aye says he managed to return to Germany as stoker of a neutral vessel.

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WILL RUSH RELIEF TO WIDE WAR AREA

Rockefeller Commission Plans to Send Supplies to Austria, Servia, and Russia.

LAND FOOD AT ROTTERDAM

Stevedores Contend for the Honor of Unloading the Massapequa—Tons of Salt for Brussels.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The relief work of the Rockefeller Foundation in Austria, Servia, France, and some parts of Russia will be undertaken actively at once. Dr. Wickliffe Rose, head of the Rockefeller Commission, said today that he and his associates soon would visit these countries, where the needs of the people are perhaps as great as in Belgium, although less has been heard of the conditions there.

It is the purpose of the Rockefeller Commission, Dr. Rose explained, to ascertain the regions in which the needs of the people are greatest and send immediate relief."

The members of the Rockefeller Commission are greatly pleased with the work which has been done by the American Relief Commission in Belgium, and will use the organization of that commission for distribution of the supplies which it sends to that country. The food forwarded to other countries probably will be distributed under the direct supervision of the Rockefeller Commission, since there are no other organizations available at present for the work.

Ambassador Page and Dr. Rose have learned that conditions are especially bad in some parts of Servia, and efforts will be made to extend relief there.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 23, (via London.)—The cargo of provisions for the destitute people of Belgium sent by the Rockefeller Foundation on the steamship Massapequa was unloaded here today and is now on the way to Belgium. Before the ship had been made fast 500 stevedores swarmed aboard. They unloaded the cargo with speed which perhaps was never before equaled at this port.

The stevedores fought for the privilege of helping in the work, which carried with it the right to use a pass marked "Member American Commission." The process of unloading was watched by a large crowd, in which were Capt. T. F. Lucey of the American Relief Commission; Lieut. Commander Walter E. Gherardi, American Naval Attaché at Berlin; Soren Listoe, American Consul General at Rotterdam, and Capt. Sutherland, American Military Attaché at The Hague.

Mr. Listoe extended the official welcome and Maurice M. Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation to the Netherlands, who represented the absent American Minister, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, made an address. A representative of the Belgian Relief Committee replied with an expression of thanks to the American people on behalf of his countrymen. In the afternoon the Americans were entertained by the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, in whose company they witnessed a football game. The American flag was hoisted during the game and the American national anthem was played. The officers of the Massapequa said that they had had a hard voyage, as they encountered a violent gale which compelled them to lie to for several days.

The Rockefeller Commission hurried several tons of salt to Brussels, some of the refugees there having been without salt for two months.

INSURGENT MOORS ROUTED BY FRENCH

Latter Drive Berbers to the Mountains After Suffering the Loss of Many Men.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—While the main armies of France have been striving to hurl back the German invaders from their home soil, the French Colonial army has been waging a small war against the fierce Berber mountain tribes in Morocco.

Great numbers of these tribesmen, belonging to the Zaalan Confederation and under Chief Moha Ou Hamou, assembled at a vast camp in the Khenifra region, according to a long report to the French Government from Gen. Lyautey, resident French Governor in Morocco.

Col. Leverdure, commanding at Khenifra, lost no time in setting out with a column, according to the report, and succeeded in surprising and destroying the camp on Nov. 13. On the way back, however, he was assailed by great numbers of tribesmen, and was only able to fight his way back to the station with the loss of a number of officers and 100 European soldiers. The artillery horses having been killed, part of the war material had to be abandoned.

Khenifra, an isolated post, was then subjected to a regular siege, but all the attacks were beaten off with heavy losses.

Meanwhile Col. Duplessis, commanding the territory of Zeedla with 3,500 men, and Brig. Gen. Henry from Fez, with 7,000 men, marched to the relief of the besieged camp. The two columns joined at Khenifra on Nov. 19, drove back the Berbers to the mountains, and recaptured the war material.

Gen. Lyautey's report concludes with the statement that the situation is again normal, and that if local incidents again arise they can have no effect on the general situation in Western Morocco.

For their services in the campaign Brig. Gen. Henry has been promoted to a division Generalship and Col. Duplessis has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

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DISORDERS GROWING IN TURKISH CAPITAL

British Embassy Looted, Russian Hospital Pillaged—Arrests Frequent—Many Plots.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The correspondent at Petrograd of The Morning Post telegraphs:

"The British Embassy in Constantinople has been ransacked and the Russian Hospital pillaged, and all foreign property has been more or less seriously damaged.

"There have been many arrests among all classes of the population.

"A widespread conspiracy against the Young Turks has been discovered.

"There are numerous reports current in Constantinople of the treachery of the Arabs in various parts of the Turkish Empire."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Turkish affairs, or rather the affairs of Germany in Turkey, appear to be going from bad to worse. The British Embassy has been ransacked in search for documents, the Russian hospital thoroughly pillaged and the doctor in charge flung into jail, and all foreigners more or less gravely abused. Domiciliary perquisitions and arrests are proceeding actively among all classes of the population, indicating the nervousness of the present rulers for their own safety.

A meeting has taken place in a Constantinople theatre at which the Turkish writer Shirvan Zade, a member of the Opposition in the Turkish Chamber, spoke warmly against Germanic rule in Turkey.

"We are waging a war foreign to us," he said, "and not for our own interests. If when the war is over our country suffers, and suffers heavily, we must never forget that we have been the victims of the Germans."

The speaker was imprisoned the same evening.

It is reported that widespread conspiracy against the Young Turks has been discovered, which accounts for the number of arrests, while others are attributed to the prevalent spy mania which the Germans have introduced.

The Diabekir Arabs have declared against Turkey and have taken the field. In the recent fighting in the Persian Gulf district the local Arab tribe pretended to desert from the English protection to the Turkish side, but in the middle of the fight they abandoned the Turks and went over to the British.

LET JEWS BECOME TURKS.

Russian Subjects Will Be Allowed to Change Nationality.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople by way of Sofia says it is announced that the Porte has decided to permit Russian Jews resident in Turkey to become Ottoman subjects provided that they do not revert to their former nationality at the end of the war.

Two members of the Servian Legation who remained at Constantinople assisting Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, in looking after Servian interests, were ordered by the Porte to leave the city within forty-eight hours. They complied with the order forthwith.

TURKS NEARING BATUM.

Constantinople Reports Tell of Continued Successful Advance.

BERLIN, Nov. 23, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Official statements given out in Constantinople and reaching Berlin today report the continued successful Turkish advance upon Batum, on the Black Sea.

All the territory between the Turko-Russian border and the River Chrusk is in Turkish hands, while a Turkish force in the southern part of this territory has taken Artvin.

RUSSIAN WAR VESSELS CHECK TURKS' ADVANCE

Army of 300,000 Ottomans Trying to Break Through to Russian Seaport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Russian forces which pressed forward to Keuprikeni secured their main object in gaining control of the heads of the valleys through which run the chief roads leading from Asia Minor to the Caucasus.

The Turks have concentrated a large force at Erzerum through Trebizond and are also bringing up troops from Mesopotamia. In all they brought 300,000 men against the Russians, and are now attempting a general advance on a broad front, extending between the Persian frontier and Batum.

They made repeated attempts to enter Batum. Their advance along the shore road has been checked by five Russian warships, and finally by the complete destruction of the Port of Chopa, on the road between Trebizond and Batum.

The hopes of the Turks to provoke a rising in the territory surrounding Batum were disappointed. The country is dotted with ruins of ancient Christian churches and magnificent Byzantine buildings. Among them live the Adjarians, a people of Georgia and Caucasia, who under the Ottoman rule adopted the Turkish language and religion.

Despite the efforts of the Turks to arouse their religious fanaticism, the Aljarian chiefs at a critical moment decided to form a strong volunteer corps to support the Russian Army.

On other parts of the front a heavy snowfall has delayed the operations. The Turks are better armed, equipped, and led than was the case in the Balkan War.

SAY THEY GOT TO CANAL.

Turks Assert That Many British Were Slain or Captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23, (by Marconi Wireless Telegraph to London.)—An official communication made public here yesterday repeats that Turkish troops have reached the Suez Canal, adding:

"Fighting took place between Katasa and Teatebe, both thirty kilometers (about eighteen miles) east of the Suez Canal, and near Kantara Teo, (probably El Kantara, twenty-five miles south of Port Said, on the right bank of the canal, on the caravan route between Egypt and Syria.)

"English officers and many soldiers, as well as many wounded, were taken prisoners.

"Troops of English camel riders and Egyptian police surrendered."

ARROWS PROVE EFFECTIVE.

Dropped from Aeroplanes, They Kill and Wound the Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The leading Bavarian medical journal says that a Bavarian surgeon has lately issued a report on the casualties he has observed from arrows dropped by hostile aeroplanes.

He says that on one occasion several companies were resting in France and little attention was being paid to two aeroplanes circling overhead. Suddenly the tethered horses began to kick and squeal and cries of pain arose among the men, several of whom were literally pinned to the ground by arrows. Nearly a score of them were wounded before the source of these arrows was detected and cover was taken under wagons. The force with which the arrows strike must be great, for in one case an arrow passed through a man's skull, causing instant death.

It was estimated that every third arrow had scored a hit, so the effectiveness of this weapon is convincingly demonstrated.

When You Know Ex

BELGIANS BEREFT OF LAND AND HOPE

All in a Moment War's Blast Scattered a Happy People, Says Samuel G. Blythe.

THEIR FUTURE DARK INDEED

Must Wait in Misery While Battling Hosts Work More and More Ruin in Their Country.

DEATH ALONE RULES THERE

Story of the Stricken Nation Told by Writer to Aid Red Cross Appeal to America.

By SAMUEL G. BLYTHE.

[This story of the sad plight of the Belgians was sent by Mr. Blythe to the Red Cross for use in bringing home to Americans the urgent need for Belgian relief. Red Cross contributions for the suffering Belgians are received at the Red Cross offices in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street.]

A man sat on the deck of the steamer Amsterdam holding tightly to his chest a bundle made up of three umbrellas and two walking sticks tied around with a cotton string. We were coming from Antwerp to England.

He was a thin man, and a pale man, and a dirty man, and a tired man. His scanty whiskers were matted. His eyes were shot with blood. He seemed in constant terror. He started apprehensively from time to time, looked around, and then sank back dejectedly. But all the time he hugged his three umbrellas and his two walking sticks.

There was a priest on board—a tall, grave man, who had been a professor in some school at Brussels. I had been talking with him, and he had asked me to walk along the deck with him and see the wretched crowd that filled every open space on the boat. The priest could talk in Flemish, and we stopped, here and there, while he spoke a few cheerful words to some woman or some particularly disconsolate man.

"Ask him why he hugs those umbrellas," I said to the priest as we came to the Belgian with the bundle clasped to him.

When Invaders Came.

We paused, and the priest talked a few moments with the refugee. "Those are all he has," the priest told me. "Those are all he saved when the Germans came. He lived in a village near Termonde. One morning the invaders arrived. They burned the village. They laid the countryside waste. They killed some of his neighbors. He escaped. He was frightened. He is frightened yet. He took these pathetic belongings, and he has carried them with him ever since. They are all he has left—all. Everything else is gone. He wandered about until he came to Antwerp, and they put him on this ship to send him to England. He cannot fight. He is lame. He gibbers when he tells of the terrors of the past two weeks. His wife is lost. His children are scattered. Perhaps they are dead. All he has left in this world is his umbrellas and his walking sticks. There are thousands like him."

Did you ever look into the eyes of a frightened dog? Or see terror in the eyes of a horse? If you have you know the expression in the eyes of those Belgians who were being taken to England. If you have you know what dumb horror means. There were almost 800 refugees on that ship, and there had been thousands before them, and were thousands after them.

They all had the same story. They all told it stolidly, unemotionally, with dull precision, all except the children, who hung close to their mothers, equally horror-stricken, equally tired and travel-stained, but not knowing what had happened. Nor, indeed, did many of these women or the men know what had happened. They were living their usual lives in their villages and on their farms. Suddenly strange men appeared. There was shooting. Soldiers rushed back and forth through their streets. Houses crumbled before artillery fire and burned. Neighbors were killed. They were told to hurry away. They took what they could of their poor belongings, tied them in towels or in sheets and went. They walked and walked. They slept in the hedgerows and in the fields. They were drenched by rain. They had little food. Finally, tired and hungry, they reached other men in uniforms who were kind to them, and now they were on this boat, going somewhere. They didn't know where. They didn't know why. They knew nothing, save that a sudden flame of death and destruction had swept over their homes, and that, after much suffering and much pain, they were herded on the decks of a ship on their way to a foreign land.

"What have I done?" a woman asked, a woman with five children, one but a few months old. She sat on a bundle tied in a sheet. She was thin and pale, but she was as unemotional as if she had been a wooden woman.

"What Have I Done?"

"What have I done?" she moaned repeatedly. "What have I done?"

"Where is your husband?" the priest asked her.

"I do not know."

"Where did you live?"

"I do not know."

"What happened to you?"

"I do not know."

"You see," said the priest to me. "These poor creatures are in absolute ignorance as to what has happened and what is happening. They do not know."

As we started along the deck the woman reached out her hand timidly and caught the skirt of the long coat the priest wore. He stopped and turned to her.

"Father," she said, "what have I done?"

That is the universal question in Belgium. There are many thousand refugees from that harried country in England, and many more are coming. Mostly they are women and children, although men come, too—men who might, it seems, be in the army. There are old men and boys. There are old women, and young women, and hundreds, thousands, of children. They are mostly of the peasant class. They have nothing left save the bundles they carry. They have been coming into London by way of Folkestone and Charing Cross and by way of Tilbury and Liverpool Street.

A "Dark and Bloody Ground."

It happened that I went over to Antwerp along late in September, and on the boat returning to England there were five or six hundred refugees, principally from the former villages near Antwerp. I said former villages, for almost every village in this vicinity, or, indeed, in practically every part of Belgium is a former village. This widespread destruction left the people to be cared for. There was no place to care for them in Belgium, for all Belgium is a dark and bloody ground that has already been fought over time and again, and will be fought over many times more before this war is ended.

Less than two months before my visit this was a peaceful and prosperous country, so thickly populated that it was almost all one village, with a people who had not the slightest idea of what was in store for them. Today it is a desolated region, where a burned or cannon-crumbled hamlet excites no remark, and where dead men are so common and so numerous that death seems an incident of every minute of every hour. If the few remaining non-combatants chance on a killed German, or a killed Belgian, or a killed civilian there is no speculation as to how he died, no inquest, no inquiry. If spades are at hand the peasants dig a shallow grave or a trench if there are many of the dead men, push the body or the bodies in, throw the earth over them, and take it all as a part of the circumstance of war.

In seven weeks this happy country was brutalized beyond conception. It isn't a civilized state now. It is a place where there is no law save the law of the sword, a place where human life counts for nothing, where human misery finds no sympathy, where humanity is staggering under terrors that are too horrible for description, and where desolation, destruction, and death have ravaged a whole people. There were about seven and a half millions of people in Belgium, living in a country somewhat smaller than the State of Maryland, where the population in 1910 was less than a million and a half. From the American view Maryland is rather a thickly settled State. Crowd into Maryland six millions more of people and you will have an idea of the congested condition of that kingdom when the war began.

Land Will Be Left a Waste.

Belgium was the pathway leading to France for Germany, and Germany used that pathway. The Belgians made what resistance they could. Thus seven and a half millions of peaceful people were caught in the swirl of the tremendous military operations that followed, and have been the bloody pawns of the great game of war that is being played in that territory. Belgium had no part in the quarrel. I asked probably a hundred of the most intelligent types of these people who are refugees whether they know why their country is at war, and not one of them knew except vaguely.

Belgium didn't want war. What Belgium wanted was peace and an opportunity to pile up francs one by one. It was a prosperous country. The people are abnormally thrifty. They save in every possible way. But Belgium got war, got war that, before it is over, will devastate the whole territory of Belgium, and that has already killed thousands of her young men and driven thousands upon thousands of her people to foreign countries for refuge.

Since European wars began Belgium has been fought over. Armies have marched back and forth across her fertile fields and drenched the streets of her peaceful villages with blood. The little kingdom has been the sport of Mars. But now, in this war, Belgium faces destruction, except the elimination of her actual ground. The land will be left, probably, but if the war continues for a long time, that is about all that will be left. Or if Germany should win the war, then Belgium will probably cease to be an independent kingdom, or will become a Germanized principality, with a pretense of independence, but in reality in German control. If the Allies win the first demand will be for payment to Belgium for her losses, but there isn't enough money in the world to pay Belgium for what Belgium has suffered and will suffer. It is the most luckless little country on the face of this globe.

WHITNEY HOSPITAL READY.

Set Up Near Compiegne with 200 Beds—Lauds American Ambulance.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's flying hospital is located for the present in the College of Juilly, a famous institution dating from the sixteenth century, in the town of Juilly, not far from Compiègne. Dr. Walton Martin and his seven assistant surgeons, all of New York, and fifteen nurses today were setting up the hospital of 200 beds. This is one of several auxiliary units of the American Hospital in the field. Robert Bacon, former American Ambassador to France, arranged with the French military authorities for the site.

Mr. Bacon was today elected a member of the American Ambulance Board. A report submitted shows that the cost for each patient per day in the American Ambulance will be less than 10 francs, as all the services of the staff of upward of 300 surgeons, nurses, orderlies, and managers are given free. There are now 350 patients in the hospital. Gen. Fevrier, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the French Army, says it is one of the finest hospitals in Europe.

SEES END OF ARMOR PLANT.

Tillman Thinks Submarines Will Change Naval Construction.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—United States Senator B. F. Tillman said here tonight that he thought the recent exploits of submarines in destroying armored warships would cause the United States to go slow with its proposal to build an armor plate plant.

Mr. Tillman, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, inspected the armor plate department of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead today with Representative L. P. Padgett, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau. After hearing witnesses tomorrow, the committee will go to Philadelphia to inspect the armor plate departments of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company.

WINTER GARMENTS NEW BELGIAN NEED

Cold Weather Brings Urgent Plea for Warm Clothing and Blankets.

NO BARRIER TO RELIEF WORK

Germany and Britain Will Not Hamper American Efforts—Yesterday's Donations.

The American Commission for Relief in Belgium of 71 Broadway, which will start its first shipload of foods to Belgium within ten days, received word yesterday from H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the London committee of the commission, that all barriers that might complicate American relief work in Belgium had been removed.

"There does not seem to be the slightest fear," Mr. Hoover cabled, "that the Germans will not do their share in assisting Americans in charge of this food. That question was settled some time ago when the American Minister at Brussels, Brand Whitlock, obtained the promise of a safeguard for this food from the German Governor of Belgium. All diplomatic difficulties have been removed. After a ship sailing from any port in the United States is loaded, with its contents stamped as from the American Commission, the vessel then proceeds to Rotterdam, where it is consigned to the American Commission, care of the American Minister. This is the exact consignment arrangement agreed with the British Admiralty and the German Government for safeguarding foodstuffs."

The Belgian Relief Committee issued yesterday a special and urgent appeal for blankets and warm clothing for early shipment to Belgium, where the suffering from the Winter, which has already set in, is widespread and increasing. Blankets, it was said, were a most useful article, and many thousand were needed. The articles of new clothing most necessary are shawls—knitted, woven, or made of warm woolen material large enough to fold so that they cover the head and shoulders and body as well; woolen blouses, warm skirts, boots and shoes, stockings, knitted mufflers, or scarfs to cover head and shoulders; simple warm dresses and knitted hoods with long ends to throw around the neck or short capes to cover the shoulders. All contributions and shipments of blankets and new clothing only should be consigned to the Belgian Relief Committee, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. Worn clothing cannot be accepted for shipment at that point, nor is any clothing received at the office of the committee, 10 Bridge Street.

Belgian Fund Now $530,033.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $530,033.42, of which amount $6,674.03 was received yesterday. All contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Trenton Fund	$2,000	A. C. Bartlett	5
Rochester Fund	1,944	George McGrath	5
Lecture S. Eisenman	469	William Grant	24
Madison, Wis.	450	Sumner & Mary	3
J. E. Thomas	50	John N. Beach	25
Mary Covington	10	L. H. King	25
Mary B. Staley	3	W. H. Burrows	25
C. B. Hubbell	18	Anonymous	5
Mrs. D. Bingham		C. V. Parker	10
Mrs. H. M. Richmond, Mrs. W. Waterhouse	3	Miss Moore	25
Catherine Bauman	8	R. H. Adriance	10
Bridge Party	36	M. C. Hammond	2
E. M. Hastings	10	W. H. Russell	25
H. A. Fordyce	10	Joan Mobley	5
The Sentinel	28	P. S. Vandry	5
J. D. Waters	5	G. W. Coxedge	5
E. P. Bonney	1	C. T. Turner, Jr.	2
Benford Deacon	15	S. W.	25
		Charles Babcock	5
		Albert Fitton	2
		T. H. N.	5
		Cash	2
		Vernon Merritt	20
		R.	24
		Cortland, N. Y.	238
		Northern Iron Co. employes	165
		Providence Journal	194
		Edna H. Barges	100
		William Vinard	50
		G. B. Glessner	50
		A. T. Esberg	50
		Rev. John O'Brien, (col.)	48
		F. V. Munster	$1
		Louise and Alice Baker, Helene Schiol, Marion Bullion, Mona Vogel, Margaret Doughty	27
		G. H. Kelly	10
		Christ Ch., Vicksburg	18
		Hortense Harrison	5
		Passifern School	20
		D. M. Eisenberg	1
		Trinity S. S., Norwich	19
		F. W. Fergerson	5
		William F. Taylor	10
		John J. Parry	10
		A. Glaenzer	5
		Mabel H. Wheeler	5
		Edward M. Hill	3
		Mrs. E. H. Herbert	5
		Edith Y. Hughes	5
		A. R. Manning	25
		M. T. Halloch Co.	10
		Wallace R. Lee	10
		J. D. Holmes	5
		Ninth Grade	5
		H. H. S. Handy	25
		R. E. Lee School	7
		Dr. Claude Backus	10
		Jessie Hall	5
		T. M. Carrell	2
		Emma C. Donner	5
		Mrs. A. A. Ulrich	25
		Leopold Rosenmme	5
		E. C. Reynolds	1
		E. K. Wasson	1
		Josephine Lorenz	5
		M. F. Stevenson	2
		G. W. W.	2
		J. Nerbin	1
		Bertha L. Levardson	5
		A. Graner	5
		Mrs. J. M. Howells	11
		Lovers of Albert	3
		Mrs. W. S. Burrell	25
		Anonymous	13
		Elizabeth B. Wood	5
		W. S. Simmons	5
		A. B. C.	25
		F. R. L.	10
		Thomas Jefferson	25
		J. M. S.	5
		T. H. S.	10

Gifts Through Red Cross.

Contributions to the Red Cross received by the New York branch yesterday amounted to $1,239.58, which brought the total of the fund to $364,150.69. Contributions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street.

Yesterday's subscribers were:

Century Opera benefit	$605
Henrietta Michelson, concert	260
Christ Church, Swansea, Mass.	100
White Sulphur Springs concert	93
Shakespeare Club, Dallas, Texas	50
Amsterdam Red Cross	30
Alumnae Metropolitan Hospital School	15
Whist Club, Cornwall	13
Friday Club, Flemington	12
Mrs. M. B. Ralston	12
Dr. J. A. Schwinn	10
Eureka, Col.	5
"Anonymous"	5
Amelia A. Cryer	5
Robert, Edward, and Edith	5
Agnes E. Lee	4
John Stock	1
Charles Edwin Chace	1
Arthur C. Chace	1
Lon B. Chace	1
Ethel M. Chace	1
Mrs. Charles H. Chace	1
Grandma Chace	1
"Cash"	1

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, the offices which are in the Fifth Avenue Building, received the following additional subscriptions to the Committee of Mercy Fund yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Samuel Huntington	$10	Willis Jones, Jr.	$1
Miss E. Summerfield	10	Mrs. W. S. Maltby	5
Mrs. J. T. Nichols	5	Mrs. W. B. Nichols	50
		E. C. Wright	284

BELGIUM FUND.

H. A. Dodge	$10	Charles F. Dock	$2
Walter H. Camp	10	C. B. Mulligan	25
Mrs. C. J. Robertson	10	C. R. Hellgat	1

FRENCH FUND.

Mrs. C. G. Osgood $10

Contributions to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $1,140, which brought the total to $176,979.73. These persons contributed:

Cleveland Com.	$1,000	Arthur Tooley	$5
W. H. Beck	100	B. Barclay	5
G. C. Station, N. Y.	10	Bar Harbor	1
C. Thorne	10	The Biltmore	1
D. W. Bigelow	10	G. C. Station	1
Frances Powell	5	F. I. Naile	1
		Cash	1

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $34,194.51, of which $1,087 was received yesterday from the following persons:

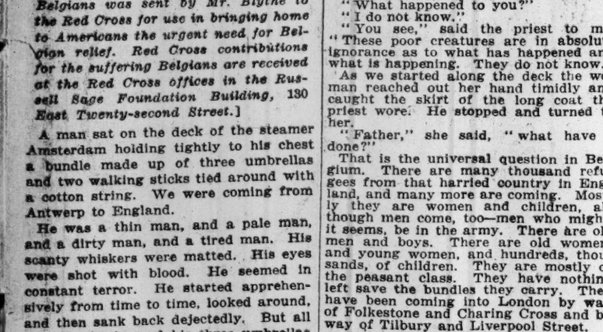
Mary Kieley	$5	New Haven, through	
Morris Kinney	50	Mrs. Winchester Bennett	1,000
Albert Hochard	15	Anonymous	5
L. E. Laflamme	5		

The American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund now amounts to $75,379.19, of which amount $1,041 was received yesterday from the following persons:

J. Causer, Sr.	$5	W. B. Duncan, Jr.	$5
James Breed	5	H. Stephenson	2
Pawtucket Times	106	W. A. Crewys	10
F. S. Mackenzie	5	J. McFerran	1
P. Bland	20	W. H. Plummer	20
J. H. Slocombe	2	S. W. Hughes	50
A. E. Chillman	2	Anonymous	500
Lancaster, Penn.	20	Over-Seas Club	40
Dr. J. MacPhee	5	Henry Candy	1
John Pells	10	F. G. Arthur	25
Barber & Co. emps.	25	F. C. Loveless	10
Atlan. Stevedoring employes	3	George Pullin	1
T. Wagstaff	1	J. Ryan	1
T. Miller	1	Victor May	1
C. Bennie	1	Annie Skinner	10
R. Hunter	1	F. L. Atkins	5
Agnes Livermore	1	A. Herrington	1
Mary Guthrie	1	H. G. Grimley (col.)	65
W. Forsythe	1	R. M. Wortley	5
Evelyn Boykin	5	N. G. Higham	5
C. Hicks, (col.)	44	C. N. Knapp	5
H. Lowther, (col.) Round Up, Mon.	25	G. J. Rayment	1

Subscriptions to the Prince of Wales Fund should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street.

"Belgium and Its Lacemakers" is to be the subject of an illustrated lecture to be given by Miss Frances Morris of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Friday morning, Dec. 11, for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund at the Plaza Hotel, at 11 o'clock. Miss Morris is Assistant Curator of Decorative Arts of the Museum, having charge of the lace and musical instruments. She is the lace expert of the Museum, having made a special study of lace in this country and abroad, making purchases where fine old laces which are now very rare, are to be found. Tickets at $2 are to be had at Tyson's and the Plaza.



For Thanksgiving

EVERYTHING needed for the preparing and serving of your Thanksgiving Dinner—from Cleaver to Carver, from Pin Feather Picker to Platter—may be found in this store.

Our lines of Cooking Utensils, Moulds, Kitchen Cutlery, Carving Sets, China and Glassware are sufficiently complete to supply every demand. Prices are right and quality is unvaryingly the highest.

An exceptionally complete assortment of Housefurnishings—both requisites and luxuries—makes this store unique. The early Christmas shopper will find here an almost endless number of useful Christmas possibilities for every member of the family. And in this store, utility is combined with distinctiveness and character.

It will pay you to shop here FIRST.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and 6th Avenue, New York

MISS SWIFT

announces

that she is now established in her new building at

11 East 55th Street, New York.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS,

Furniture, Hangings, Materials,

Wall and Floor Coverings.

Also unique decorative articles suitable for bedroom, boudoir, living room and all other interiors.

Men's Fur Coats

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Men's Fur-lined Coats

various collars and linings

Superior Quality and Workmanship

Automobile Coats

Fur Outside ..... $22 upwards

Fur lined, with Fur Collar, $65 upwards

Generously cut to allow freedom of movement, and extra reinforced to withstand hard service.

Fur Caps, Gloves and Robes

C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS 391 FIFTH AVENUE, NY.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

354-356 and 358 Fifth Avenue, 46 T and 47 T STS.

Are now holding

Special Sales

Offering wonderful values in women's outer-apparel of the highest character.

EVENING GOWNS—AFTERNOON AND EVENING WRAPS—STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES—COATS—BLOUSES—TAILLEUR SUITS WITH OR WITHOUT FUR TRIMMINGS FUR COATS—FUR SETS—MILLINERY

At Very Decided Reductions

Bent Bones

That Were Bent By Pointed Shoes

POINTED Shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, callouses, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, and all the other ills that human feet are heir to.

Straight Bones

That Grew Straight In Educator Shoes

EDUCATORS prevent, relieve or free your feet from bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, etc., because they let the feet grow as they should.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston. Makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for Men, and Mayfair for Women.

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.

RICE & HUTCHINS NEW YORK CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Ask your retailer for

RICE & HUTCHINS

EDUCATOR SHOE®

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

TAKE THE ON-TIME ROAD TO THE

ARMY and NAVY

Football Game November 28 at Franklin Field

Philadelphia

IT IS THE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

ON WHICH

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

As Every Hour on the Hour fast trains leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleepers ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23d St. 10 minutes of the hour for all trains.)

DINING CAR SERVICE DE LUXE

on 7, 8 and 11 A. M. and 12 Noon, and 1, 5 and 6 P. M. Trains in both directions.

MANY a man thinks he's bowed down under a weight o' care when what he really needs is a squar' meal an' a pipe o' VELVET.

Velvet Joe

Mild, cool, slow burning VELVET tops off any meal mighty well. This Smoothest Smoking Tobacco is Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* with that aged-in-the-wood mellowness. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

B. Altman & Co.

The Oriental Rug Department

(Fifth Floor)

The enormous assortment of selected Oriental Rugs now assembled for inspection includes practically every desirable weave and size, while the prices are--for Rugs of guaranteed qualities--decidedly moderate.

A Special Offering of Oriental Rugs

now being made, includes

Oriental Rugs in small and medium sizes at . . . . . $16.50 to 48.00

Oriental Rugs, averaging 9x12 feet, at . . . . . $125.00 to 350.00

these being nearly one-half less than the usual prices.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Covert Cloth Suits

(Tailor-made)

New models. Superior materials and workmanship.

Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

Small Grand Style M Mahogany Case $750.

STEINWAY

YOUR long-cherished desire to own a Steinway Grand may now be easily realized. Here is a small Grand, having all of the supreme qualities of *every* Steinway, at a price no higher than asked for other instruments of inferior tone and workmanship.

This style is designed to meet the popular demand for a Grand piano suited to the limited space of modern homes and apartments. Its smaller size makes possible various economies in the manufacture of frames and cases, and these are applied to your advantage in the price, namely, $750.

Will you see and hear this new small grand? We shall be glad to have you test its qualities.

STEINWAY & SONS

Steinway Hall

107-109 East 14th St., New York

Subway Express Station at the Door

FOOTBALL, NOT WAR, ATTRACTS ENGLISH

London Papers Disgusted by Crowds of Young Men Who Attend Games.

APPEALS TO THEM IN VAIN

Bands of Recruiting Officers Meet with Stolid Refusal — More Talk of Conscription.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Deep disgust is shown in the press over the failure of recruiting workers to arouse football players and spectators to the point of abandoning the sport and joining the colors.

The agitation extends to practically every paper, and some severe action is likely, probably ending football for the season.

Last Saturday speakers exhorted many thousands of spectators to join the colors. The result was, according to The Evening Standard, one recruit.

The advisability of continuing football, which has a tremendous hold on the public, has been a question discussed for many weeks, but the agitation is now greater than ever, and will doubtless force some action. The football is professional, and the managers are being accused of sacrificing patriotism for profits.

The "Football Cancer."

LONDON, Nov. 23.—"It is time to eradicate the football cancer," says The Pall Mall Gazette in an article this evening. It goes on to say that not a single man was recruited at London's principal football match on Saturday, which was attended by 15,000 spectators. A Colonel who lost a son at the front and was himself returning to the firing line, appeared at this game, says the paper, and pleaded with the men to enlist.

"As a soldier I ask you," said the Colonel. "I say, come! Your country needs you." Then his words were drowned by shouts when the teams came on the field, continues the paper, which adds that in other parts of the country the same stolid refusal greeted the bands of speakers and recruiting officers.

No recruits were obtained at Nottingham, where 7,000 spectators attended a match, and no one was recruited at Brighton.

"Is football such a passion that nothing on earth can stop it?" says The Evening Standard. "Vigorous youth should be powerfully persuaded that this is not the time for the development of any passion save love of country."

The Westminster Gazette says that there is only one way in which the Football Association can put itself right in the eyes of the public, and that is by discontinuing its programme.

Recruiting Slow in the North.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 11.—Recruiting throughout the North of England is proceeding slowly, and the newspapers of Manchester and Liverpool are outspoken in their discussion of the subject. Within the last four days Manchester, with a population within its immediate precincts of about 600,000, supplied only 400 recruits through a total of fifty recruiting depots.

Reports from Liverpool show that recruiting is even slower there. A Boy Scouts' band has been parading the streets for days and holding rallies at the base of Nelson's Monument in an effort to stir up the young men, but large crowds of men of military age have stood in silence listening to the music of the wearied youngsters without offering themselves to the recruiting officers.

Football games draw large crowds, theatres are filled with men of military age, but apparently they are not moved by Lord Kitchener's call for more men.

"Shadow of Conscription."

In discussing the situation The Manchester Evening News says:

"The shadow of conscription with all its inherent evils and its serious industrial handicap looms over the country. The ever-widening war is likely to be prolonged. Should this be the case all the men that the army advisers have asked for will be needed. They are not being obtained, however. When Manchester can send only 100 a day to reinforce our army it becomes obvious that something will have to be done to set a better pace.

"Higher separation allowances for wives and children and new grants to their dependents are helping to increase the response to the country's call. The reduction of the standard of height to 5 feet 3 inches should give a further stimulus. If this does not meet the case new temptations must be offered. Otherwise compulsion stands in the face of young men who for various reasons are hanging back."

The Manchester Chronicle says:

"There are thousands of eligible young men in this city—men with no great responsibilities—who are failing to respond to the call to arms in the face of the fact that recruits are urgently needed, so that they can be trained to act as reinforcements. It has been estimated that we have some 4,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 35, and if Lord Kitchener's call to arms is to be responded to Manchester has a big number of men to supply yet."

In Ireland recruiting is slower than in the North of England, because it is complicated with the bitter political strife which has only subsided partially as a result of the war. Party leaders apparently have exerted every effort to hasten Irish recruiting, but without the results that had been hoped for.

Many Irish officials have explained the slackness of recruiting in Ireland by saying that it is a country of women and old men and that most of the young men have departed for countries where greater opportunities await them. Consequently there are not many men to draw from. Census figures, however, show that Ireland has not yielded recruits in the same proportion as has England to its available men.

ATTACKS WAR'S "JOYRIDERS."

London Daily News Comments on Idle Class Flocking to the Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.—The Daily News, in an article headed "Joy Riding at the Front," says:

"It is yet too early to comment on the interesting activity within the region of war of very many private people with self-imposed missions and on the work of the unofficial ambulance corps, now grown so numerous that the military are falling over them everywhere, with suitable comments.

"It has been evident to any one who traveled lately in France and Belgium that the authorities would soon have to deal with the unauthorized and useless busybodies, many of them in khaki and the rest in some sort of attractive uniform, who are met with everywhere on the lines of communication.

"The war, of course, being so near home, has proved more attractive to the normally idle class than the dubious problem play or the notorious novel, with all the consequences of popular attraction.

"Joy riding in the zone of fire is a form of mental excitement in these days when laws have gone to the dogs, which has naturally attracted its enthusiasts, and if one has a private car and a Red Cross badge it is not at all difficult to obtain it."

REPORT ON ALLEGED SPY.

Our Embassy Cables to Washington About "Bridgman Taylor."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The American Embassy here has cabled to Washington a report on the case of the supposed German spy whose name is said to be Horst von der Goltz, but who, when he was arrested here, had an American passport in the name of Bridgman Taylor.

The report bears out von der Goltz's statement, made to a number of persons in the United States before he sailed for Europe, that he took part in the recent Mexican revolution.

At present the only charge against him is that he is an unregistered alien enemy, but it is expected that a much graver charge will be made.

ADVERTISES FOR OFFICERS.

British War Office Seeks Suitable Men in Jamaica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 23.—The British War Office is advertising in Jamaica for suitable men, to whom it offers commissions as Captains and Lieutenants in battalions being raised in England.

BRITISH OCCUPY HERM.

Troops Take Possession of Channel Isle, Leased by Prince von Bluecher.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The island of Herm, one of the Channel group off the coast of Guernsey, which is less than a square mile in area, has been occupied by British troops as a precaution against its possible use by Germany. Some time ago a mild agitation was started on the ground that the island was leased to Prince von Blücher, a descendant of the German General who fought at Waterloo. A wireless plant was found there soon after the outbreak of the war and was destroyed.

Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, explained in the House of Commons that a German company had leased the island as far back as 1889. This company in turn leased it to Prince von Blücher, who, though placing certain restrictions, allowed tourists to land in some cases. The island has been inspected, Mr. McKenna said, and no evidence was found of military preparations. The authorities of Guernsey had been asked to take steps to terminate the lease of the German firm.

FIVE MORE OFFICERS SLAIN.

Eight Wounded and One Missing in the Latest British List.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A casualty list dated Nov. 20, made public here tonight, gives the names of five officers killed, eight wounded, and one missing.

Dance for Little Mothers' Aid.

A dance is to be given on Friday evening, Dec. 11, at the Plaza, for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, of which Mrs. Clarence Burns is President. Miss Leslie Johnston of 20 West Fifty-seventh Street is in charge of the sale of tickets.

RESERVE BANK RATES STAY.

Board Opposes Any Reduction Under the Existing Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The rediscount rates established a week ago with the modification made in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston are likely to remain unchanged for some time, despite many requests made to the Federal Reserve Board to lower them. It became known after the regular daily meeting of the board today that no more applications for a reduction in the rates had been allowed, and that the sentiment of the board was against any reduction under present conditions.

Requests for lower rates have come chiefly from the South and West. It has been asserted that a large amount of commercial paper would be presented if the bars were removed. The board has taken the position that the existing rates should be changed only after careful investigation. It is felt that a small reduction in rediscount rates might easily start a stream of gold exports, and as the bank reserves are well above the legitimate demands of business, there appears to be no occasion for making it easier to convert commercial paper into cash.

It is estimated that member banks in the North and East have about $200,000,000 in reserves released by the lower requirement under the new law. In the South the situation is different, most of the institutions having made loans nearly to their capacity before the reserve banks were opened.

The board expects to take up tomorrow the regulations to be adopted regarding the admission of State banking institutions into the new system. It is planned to take a recess after the meeting to the following Monday.

The Reserve Board has decided that the amount of the bond to be executed by the Federal Reserve Agent in each district shall be $250,000, and that of the Deputy Reserve Agent $150,000. The form approved by the board imposes general conditions.

WILSON TO RECEIVE WOMEN.

Will Hear Arguments for a Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Woman suffragists scored two points at the White House today, one playful and the other serious. As the serious one should of course be mentioned first, it is that the President has finally promised Mrs. George A. Armes that he will give a hearing to a delegation of women early in December to receive their arguments for a Constitutional amendment giving the suffrage to women in all the States at once.

The other point was made by a busy spider in Secretary Tumulty's office. On Saturday Mrs. Armes called at the White House and discussed the proposed hearing with Mr. Tumulty. Today the President's secretary received a polite note from her telling him that as a good housekeeper she had noticed that the handsome furniture in his office was "fairly well dusted," but that in one corner of the room was a large cobweb which would never have been there if women had a share in the Government.

A quick pressure on one of the many bell buttons on Mr. Tumulty's desk brought up the janitor's corps, and within a minute after the letter had been read the spider's home looked as if the German Army had executed a strategic move across it.

GARRISON ON ARMY INQUIRY.

Secretary Has No Advice to Give to House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Secretary of War Garrison today, in a letter to Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who is fighting for an investigation of what he regards as the unpreparedness of the United States for war, said that there were no important facts which he or his officers could give to a Congressional committee on the subject that were not already available. While Mr. Garrison did not mention it, and has not publicly indorsed it, it is assumed that he had in mind the annual report of the Chief of Staff, which commended sweeping increases in the mobile army.

Mr. Gardner had expressed the hope that Mr. Garrison would be the first witness before the House investigating committee, and that various army officers would follow. Mr. Garrison replied that he and his associates could not with propriety put themselves in the position of volunteering evidence to a committee of Congress, even upon the suggestion of Mr. Gardner. He intimated that if the committee invited him to appear he would do so.

WOULD WELCOME PRESIDENT

Senate's Latchstring Out, but Washington's Precedent Is Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Reports that President Wilson might exercise his prerogative and sit with the Senate when important business was being considered in secret session and that he would ask the House to amend its rules so as to permit members of the Cabinet to join in its deliberations, without, of course, voting, aroused some incredulous comment here today. Members of the House, speaking anonymously, ridiculed the suggestion that the House would permit unelected persons to sit with the members, but Senators said they saw no objection to the President sharing in their secret sessions, except such objections as might present themselves to him after testing the plan. Apparently this veiled reference had to do with the objections that made President Washington after his only visit to a secret session of the Senate assert that he "would be damned if he ever went there again."

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

A Fine Thanksgiving Offering In the Men's Clothing Store:

Another 300 Men's Winter Overcoats at $16.75

These, added to what are left of the last fine lot, provide a number of distinct styles and patterns that are all of this season's best.

Coats with raglan shoulders; loose effect; wide, swinging skirts. Silk sleeve and top linings.

"Nippon" Overcoats, two-piece model; velvet or plain collars. Silk sleeve and top linings.

Chesterfield Overcoats; in plain black or Oxford gray.

Materials are new rough and shaggy cheviots, warm chinchillas and heavy kerseys. Colors include Oxford gray, light gray, plain blue, brown and many strikingly smart mixtures. 32 to 44 chest.

Men's Suits at $16.75

Soft roll fronts or plain lapels; suit with much style and excellence of tailoring. Plain blues, browns, grays and mixtures.

Suits bought today will be altered, if necessary, in time to be worn on Thanksgiving Day.

Fourth Floor

$7, from $12

A Sale of Fine Lamps and Light Fixtures

At Average Savings of ⅓

Floor lamps, table lamps, desk lamps and ceiling fixtures are involved in this sale; nine popular models selected from our regular stock and now priced at many dollars below our regular prices. Styles are pleasing and varied; qualities are up to the highest standard. A rare good time to invest in a needed lamp or two.

$12 Semi-Indirect Ceiling Fixtures, $7

18-inch inverted globes of beautiful alabaster glass overlaid with delicate satin brass filigree work. Fitted complete for electricity.

$30 Hanging Domes, $20

Other values, $34 Domes at $24, and $45 Domes at $32.

Made of leaded cathedral art glass, 24 in. in diameter; complete with brass fittings for either gas or electricity.

$15 Art Glass Domes, 22 in., $10

$5.50 Desk Lamps, $3.50

Imported adjustable desk lamps with metal shades trimmed with fringe.

$4.50 Boudoir Lamps, $3.25

Solid mahogany of gilt finish, fitted complete with silk shade, etc.

$12 Table Lamps, $8.50

Solid mahogany table lamps with 16-in. imported silk shades; complete.

$31 Floor Lamps, $24

Mahogany or gold finish; 24-in. Empire silk shades; complete.

$20 and $25 Table Lamps, $14 and $17

Electric; with heavy metal base and beautiful shades of art glass.

Fifth Floor

$8.50, from $12

THE NASSAU

HANAN SHOES

for Style, Fit and Wear

The fit and wear of a shoe are more closely associated than most people realize. The best leather in the world would give very unsatisfactory wear if made up on a poorly shaped last. A shoe expert has stated the problem thus:

"To place the room in the last where there is the least pressure, giving maximum wear by preventing the overstraining of the leather at any point."

It is easier said than done. But 65 years' experience has taught Hanan & Son a good deal about designing lasts, and none but the very best quality of soft, light leather is ever used in making Hanan shoes.

When you pick your shoes from the large Hanan stocks, complete, in every size, you may depend upon getting a comfortable fit, and good Hanan leather. The combination will give you maximum wear.

Good shoes are an economy

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 35th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
205 Broadway, near Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Moderation = health, long life, prosperity.

That's why for nearly 100 years we have made our Whiskey for the *moderate* man.

It is he who best appreciates the mildest, mellowest Whiskey ever made—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle,

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

Good Taste Is Not a Luxury

You will find the Reed & Barton Eagle and Lion trade mark on many beautiful things at low price, but on nothing inartistic.

Contrast the lowest and the highest priced articles in our stores. The latter contains more silver—and more workmanship has been lavished upon it; but it is not any better made than the former.

Both persons of small incomes and also millionaires to whom good taste is a necessity are our customers.

$6.75 Sterling Silver Table Bell in Octagonal design. Beautifully engraved and etched, $8.75 Engine turned, $9.75. The price makes this call-bell far from a luxury—yet it is in perfect good taste A typical Reed & Barton value.

Reed & Barton

Established 1824

Sterling Silver, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Watches. Leather Goods, Stationery and Engraving, Canes and Umbrellas

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street — 4 Maiden Lane

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Sale of Young Men's Suits

(sizes 34 to 42 chest) specially prepared for this day (Tuesday) and Wednesday, will make a direct appeal to the man who appreciates the importance of correct dress. These Suits, which are equal to custom-made clothing, are well and fashionably cut (many being English models), and are made of most desirable materials, including English tweeds, homespuns and finished and unfinished worsted, featuring the newest stripe and plaid effects. Regularly priced at $30.00 to $40.00, they will be placed on sale at

$23.50

Another assortment to be offered at the same time will consist of Suits which are regularly sold at $22.00 to $28.00, but will be marked at the special price of . . . $17.50

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

OLD CROW

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

RYE

America's Finest Rye

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

REX SPECIALTY CO.

22 West 46th Street — PITTSBURG 541 Wood St. — PARIS 2 Faubourg Poissonnier

Fifth Annual Clearance Sale

Including Entire Stock

Handsome Tailleur Suits

15.00 — Values to $45.00
24.50 — Values to $55.00
39.50 — Values to $79.50

250 Beautiful Dresses

Evening, Dance, Afternoon and Street Frocks

16.50 — Values to $39.50
29.50 — Values to $59.50
39.50 — Values to $79.50

This sale will enable our patrons to secure many of our exclusive models at ⅓ to ½ former prices.

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Gifts in China and Glass

At our establishment will be found the largest and most complete exhibit of choice articles in

Porcelain & Crystal

to be found anywhere. Inspection invited.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

Fall River Line

$3.00

New York

To

Boston

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting

5%

Not affected by the European War

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus **$8,750,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

THOUSANDS BACK AT WORK.

Steel Plants Throughout West Taking On More Help.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Improvement in business conditions so noticeable in and around Chicago last week, continued today. Several thousand men were put back to work in the great industrial plants with the probability that their number will be increased nearly 10,000 a week hence.

There is great activity in the iron and steel industry in the Chicago district. Big orders are coming in. The United States Steel mills at Gary, Ind., have lighted up and 5,000 idle men will have been put to work by Dec. 1. Two thousand more have been taken care of by the starting up of the Kokomo (Ind.) Steel and Wire Works. During the last ten days several thousand men who have been out of work for months have returned to work in the steel mills at Indiana Harbor, Ind., Hammond, Ind., and East Chicago.

This morning the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Company put back to work 2,000 men laid off last Spring. This raises the total of men employed at the South Chicago plant to 5,500. The full quota is 10,000. With the beginning of the war but one-third of this number was at work, in August about one-half, and now more than three-fourths of the normal number are back.

MORE PULITZER ESTATE TAX

Controller Moves to Collect In Full on Trust and Contingent Gifts.

William Law Stout, attorney for the State Controller, will ask Surrogate Cohalan today to turn over to the appraiser of the estate of Joseph Pulitzer the reappraisal figures so that he may ascertain and report the fair market value of all trusts and contingent bequests made by the will.

These contingent bequests were not to be taxed in full until they came into possession of the ultimate beneficiaries, under a ruling of Surrogate Fowler interpreting the transfer tax law, but the Court of Appeals has reversed that ruling, and requires that the highest rate be collected immediately.

Under the new interpretation the State will collect on bequests to the widow and sons, but will not profit from bequests to the School of Journalism, the Metropolitan Museum, the Philharmonic Society, and other outright gifts. Mrs. Pulitzer gets the town house for life and the income from a $2,500,000 trust. The sons get the newspaper properties, appraised at $5,984,934, in trust, and other trust properties amounting to millions.

The estate has already paid $410,000 of transfer taxes.

Push the Button —out comes the Record

This individual record ejector is one of the many exclusive features found in this new

COLUMBIA "Leader" Grafonola

$85 EASY TERMS

With Regular Record Rack, $75.00.

$10 A MONTH. (After first payment) you buy immediate possession.

A Columbia Grafonola will complete the family circle this Christmas. Come in and see and hear the various models of Columbia Grafonolas, ranging in price from $17.50 to $500.

New Records on Sale the 20th of each month.

Columbia Graphophone Co.
89 Chambers St., New York

F. G. Smith, 5th Ave. & 33d St., opposite Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y.
Tel-Electric Co., 299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St., New York.
Grafonola Shop, 143 West 125th St., New York.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St., New York.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 3d Ave. and 121st St., & 193-205 Park Row, N. Y.
Weser Bros., Pianos, 131 W. 23d St., New York.
Fuller, Bagley & Beers, 2106 B'way, near 73d St., New York.
N. Greenberg & R. Buxbaum, Inc. 502 Columbus Ave., New York.
Goldburg Furniture & Carpet Co., cor. 163d St. & 3d Ave., & cor. 148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., Pianos, 2936 Third Ave., cor. 152d St., N. Y.
Wissner Piano Warerooms, 53 E. 34th St., N. Y., & 55 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Av., B'klyn, N. Y.
A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., 398 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 869 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN MUST FACE CHARGES

Evidence in Alleged Neutrality Violation Submitted to British Consul General Here.

WASHINGTON TO GET CASE

Karl Buenz's Agreement Quoted to Show Fram and Somerstad Were to Supply Cruisers.

Documents purporting to show that the Hamburg-American Line attempted to use the steamships Fram and Somerstad to supply coal and provisions to the converted German cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the German cruiser Karlsruhe were turned over to Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul General here, yesterday, by Ralph James M. Bullowa of 10 Broadway, counsel for Wrangell & Co., a Norwegian steamship firm which owns the Fram and the Somerstad.

Mr. Bullowa said he later would place the documents in the hands of the United States Attorney General at Washington as evidence of a violation of Section 5,285 of the Revised Federal Statutes which makes it a crime to augment the force of a nation at war with a nation with which the United States is at peace.

The alleged attempt to use the Fram and the Somerstad as auxiliaries to the German Navy was blocked by the interference of Mr. Bullowa on behalf of Wrangell & Co., but the Fram is now at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, after being captured by the English on the way to Norway with 4,000 tons of oil cake, as told yesterday in THE TIMES.

Alleged Agreement Cited.

Chief of the documents intended to prove the intended unneutral use of the Fram and the Somerstad was one signed by Karl Buenz, a Director of the Hamburg-American Line, pledging the line to make good to their owners any loss sustained by the Fram and the Somerstad on their voyages. This agreement was as follows:

Providing the steamers Fram and Somerstad proceed presently to their destinations, the steamer Fram to Pernambuco and the steamer Somerstad to Bahia in Brazil, the Hamburg-American Line agrees as follows:

1 They are responsible for the charter parties.

2 In the event that the vessels are seized by any belligerent power and the vessels forfeited, the Hamburg-American Line guarantees the value of the respective vessels.

3 In case the vessels are seized and detained the Hamburg-American Line agrees to pay hire of ships at the charter party rate during the period of detention.

4 The Hamburg-American Line agrees to waive the provisions for the appointments of super-cargoes on the vessels.

5 The letters of the Hamburg-American Line delivered to the Captain of the Fram and the Captain of the Somerstad are to be treated by the Captains as private papers.

6 Provided the ships make a good delivery of their cargoes and a quick voyage, there is to be no deduction for the loss of time for the last few days and other expenses.

7 In case the vessels are damaged by reason of the attempt to transfer the cargo or part of the cargo to a German steamer or man-of-war, the Hamburg-American Line will be responsible for all damage and the hire of the ships during the time the vessels are being repaired.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
New York, Sept. 23, 1914 Karl Buenz.

Says Desk Was Rifled.

Mr. Bullowa said his office at 10 Broadway was entered and his desk rifled several days after the signing of this agreement, and immediately after the publication of an alleged statement by Mr. Buenz, obtained by dictograph, that the Fram and the Somerstad were to be used as supply ships for the German Navy.

The attorney said that his purpose in exacting this agreement was to obtain, a confession of the purposed use of the two ships and that, immediately after obtaining it, he ordered the Fram, which was at Philadelphia, and the Somerstad, which was at Charleston, N. C., unloaded, because they were carrying contraband in violation of the terms under which they were chartered. The cargoes were discharged and the ships were loaded with oil-cake, which the Fram was carrying when she was seized.

Another letter, according to Mr. Bullowa, showed that the Captains of the two ships, instead of sailing to their destinations, were to take instructions from supercargoes placed on board. These supercargoes, according to Mr. Bullowa, were German officers. The letter was as follows:

New York, Sept. 17, 1914.

The Captain of the Norwegian steamship Fram, now at Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: We herewith beg to introduce our Mr. Waetge, who will be our supercargo on your ship.

The supercargo has instructions to allow you liberal gratuities, and we shall thank you to further our interests in every respect. Yours very truly,

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
KOTTER, Supt.

Letters to Captains Private.

The drift of this communication was enlarged upon, according to Mr. Bullowa, in the letters mentioned in Section 5 of the agreement, which provided that the letters to the Captains were to be treated as private papers.

Further evidence of his charge against Mr. Buenz and the Hamburg-American Line, according to Mr. Bullowa, was contained in the fact that the Fram, when she was destined for Cadiz, Spain, carried, besides coal and provisions, sixty tons of fresh water, although she had a condenser on board and had no use for the fresh water; that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, when she was captured off the West Coast of Africa, not far from the Fram's intended route, was short of fresh water and coal; that, after the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's capture, the destination of the Fram was changed from Cadiz to Pernambuco, Brazil, near which the Karlsruhe had made several captures; that, although the Fram was destined to the greatest coffee-producing country in the world, part of her cargo was sixteen bags of coffee.

The cargo which the Somerstad was to take to Cadiz, before her destination was changed after the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, included engine oil, fire bricks, fire clay, besides coal and food supplies. The following items were on her manifest:

Flour, 32,000 pounds; engine oil, 3,650 gallons; cylinder oil, 250 gallons; kerosene, 100 gallons; packing, 1 barrel; cheese, 1 tub; tobacco, 40 cases; bituminous coal, 4,680 tons; fire bricks, 6,000; fire clay, 42 bags; engine oil, 1 can; tallow, 1 barrel; zinc plates, 1 case; sponge pieces, 2 bags; thread, 2 cases; shoe polish, 2 cases; packing, 1 case; soda salt, 13 pounds; caustic soda, 2 barrels; carbolic acid, 15 drums; cotton waste, 13 barrels; rice, 20 bags; split peas, 90 bags; white beans, 12 bags; prunes, 94 boxes; salt, 10 bags; coffee, 16 bags; gauge glasses, 1 case; tea, 7 chests; milk, 8 cases; sardines, 24 cases; marmalade, 35 cases; pickles, 10 cases; sauerkraut, 7 barrels; biscuit, 223 barrels; salt beef, 30 barrels; salt pork, 30 barrels; whisky, 6 cases, brandy, 6 cases; wine, 40 cases; bacon, 30 cases; sausage, 14 boxes; canned fruit, 15 cases; canned vegetables, 15 cases; lard, 110 tins; canned beef, 56 cases; potatoes, 135 bags.

Served in Foreign Office.

Mr. Buenz was for twenty-four years in the service of the German Foreign Office, which he entered in 1887. He was appointed head of the Hamburg-American Line in America, to succeed the late Emil L. Boas, in 1911. From 1899 to 1908 he was German Consul General in this city.

Kaiser Wilhelm is one of the large stockholders in the Hamburg-American Line.

Mr. Buenz left the offices of the Hamburg-American Line early yesterday afternoon, and could not be reached. Other officials of the line refused to discuss the charges.

Hasler Brothers, in the Produce Exchange Building, denied yesterday that they ever had chartered the Fram or ever had had anything to do with her. They said the Inter-American Steamship Company chartered the Somerstad and sub-chartered her. When it was learned that there was an objection to the voyage intended for her, they took steps to have the cargo discharged, and she proceeded from Philadelphia to the Gulf, where she loaded a cargo for Denmark. She has since arrived at Denmark, and is now discharging her cargo.

No "Ravel Trouble" with Women's NOTASEME

A strong chain of extra stitches just above the knee in NOTASEME Women's Hosiery is known as the "ravel barrier."

If a sharp garter should start a ravel, this prevents it from running down and ruining the stocking.

Sheer, lustrous, smooth-fitting, stylish,—NOTASEME is the choice of women who appreciate the importance of elegant hosiery.

4-ply cable-twist heels and toes add long wear to the supreme beauty of NOTASEME Hosiery. Sold direct to dealers.

Mothers should buy NOTASEME children's hosiery.

NOTASEME PERFECT-PROCESS HOSIERY
PURE SILK 50¢ SILK-LISLE 25¢
Made in America

GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

New York's Popular Big Store

TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

Usual Complimentary 2¼ Green Trading Stamps Free, Today

Distribution in Our Annex Building.

As many sets of these 2¼ Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchases of $1 or More

Today Only (Nov. 24).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. Times, 11-24, 1914. J. B. GREENHUT CO. (2)

MAIN BUILDING

Boys' and Young Men's $5, $7 and $10 Mackinaw Coats

Today at . . **$3.95**

Entire stocks from one of our best makers in this sale. Our purchase price was way below regular quotations, and as usual you are sharing with us.

The finest Mackinaw Coats made. Every seam is bound; the tailoring and all other details of workmanship are the very finest.

Dozens of smart plaids in newest models for your choice. Every mackinaw is cut full size, splendidly trimmed.

Ideal garments for boys—just right for school wear, skating, hockey and all other outdoor sports.

Sizes 8 to 18 years.

MAIN BUILDING

Four Bargains from "Toy Town"

$1 Triple-Trapple Bull Dogs, today, at... 59c

Just about the strongest mechanical toy made—and just full of fun.

25c Japanese "Spitz" Dogs, today, at..... 16c

Loud barking voice

25c Cute "Roly-Poly" Toys, today, at 19c

These never fall down. Assorted styles.

24c Jointed Dolls, today, at.. 19c

12½ inches tall. Complete with roll braid wig; sleeping eyes; beautiful eyelashes; shoes and stockings.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Youths' $10 and $12

Balmacaans, Overcoats and Raincoats, Today at $6.85

Another powerful demonstration of Greenhut's enormous distributing facilities. All new garments purchased two or three days ago.

The Balmacaans

Many of these are "Priestley" cravenetted; they are in tweeds and foreign fabrics; best colors; all sizes. On Sale Today, at..... $6.85

The Winter Overcoats

Best shades and colors, grays and browns. Overcoats cut from knee to ankle length; made with convertible, shawl and regulation collars; all styles, all sizes for men and youths; every chest measure up to 46. On Sale Today, at $6.85

The Raincoats

Single and double texture; plaid and plain backs. Every coat guaranteed. All sizes. Today, at..... $6.85

Balmacaans & Winter Overcoats

Made to Retail up to $25; Today, ... $11.50

All kinds of Balmacaans and Overcoats in this lot. Fancy mixtures, also black and blue Chinchilla shawl collar Overcoats in black and Oxford Kerseys. All sizes at this price.

$12 to $15 Imported Raincoats—all guaranteed. Here we include the sample line of one of our best makers; advance styles; materials guaranteed never to leak or spot; all sizes; Today, at..... $8.85

"Odd" Cloth Vests—sizes to 36 only; Today, at... 25c

Men's and Youths' Mackinaw Coats—popular styles and colors; at..... $4.95

"Kingly" Trousers—4,000 pairs in STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, BLUE SERGES and BLACK THIBETS; all sizes up to 58; formerly to $5; at..... $2.85

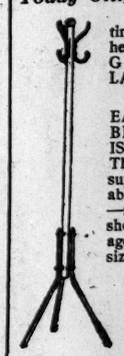
Men's and Youths' $12 to $18 Suits—only 1 to 4 suits of a kind; popular materials, new styles; all sizes; sale Today, at..... $10

"Odd" Full-Dress and Tuxedo Vests—white, slate and dark colors; broken sizes; usually priced to $5; at..... $1

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

This $15 Brass Bedstead $7.50

Today Only, for - - - - - - - -



The illustration pictures it exactly. A two-inch continuous post bedstead with five 1-inch filling rods. The head end is 59 inches high. Finished bright or satin in GUARANTEED LACQUER.

This Bedstead $7.50

Note, please, that EACH BED WILL BE MADE AND FINISHED TO ORDER. Thus you see you are sure of receiving an absolutely NEW bed—not one that is shopworn or damaged. All regular sizes.

$1.75 Brass Costumers—guaranteed acid-proof lacquer; made with 3 hooks; well put together. We also have these in ¾ or children's sizes at the same price; bright finish only; today, at... $1.25

No Telephone or Mail Orders Filled.

MAIN BUILDING

Today Only!

$1.95, $2.50 & $2.95 Pearl Necklaces at $1

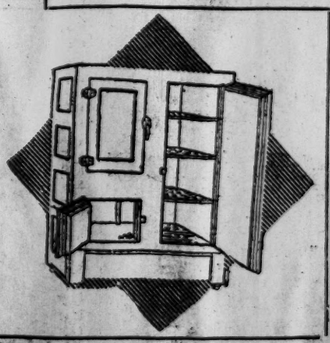
Nearly 1,000 beautiful strings in this sale today.

24 inches long; graduated or uniform pearls; beautiful, perfect, lustrous and delicate shades.

Sale Today only!

A Remarkable Special Purchase and Sale of

White Lined Enamel Refrigerators



Latest models in two of the most popular side-icer styles, at prices lower than you have ever seen before, or are likely to see again for a long time on similar grades.

$20.50 Refrigerators—44 inches high; 31 inches wide; 18 inches deep; ice capacity about 85 lbs.; at..... $13

$22 Refrigerators—48 inches high; 19 inches deep and 33 inches wide; ice capacity about 105 lbs.; at..... $14

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE 2¼ GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today and Tomorrow

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Store Will Be Closed All Day Thursday

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Specially Priced **$19.75** *In Thirty Smart Styles*

Sell Elsewhere at $22.50 and $25.00

Thanksgiving Day usually marks the beginning of real Winter weather. If you have delayed purchasing an Overcoat, **delay no longer,** for here is an opportunity to buy a Garment that will measure up to the highest standard of style and serviceability, and at a remarkably low price.

One of the BEST OVERCOAT VALUES We Have OFFERED This SEASON

The Models

Chesterfields
Dress Overcoats
Double-breasted Coats
Raglan Coats
Modified Balmacaans
Kimono Coats
Great Coats
English Box Coats
Heavy Ulsters
and other smart styles.

Some with convertible collars of velvet or self material. Some silk lined throughout; others with silk lined yoke and sleeves. Lengths 44 to 50 inches.

All Are Strictly Hand Tailored

The Fabrics

Black and Oxford Thibets
Unfinished Worsteds
Fine Vicunas
Fancy Mixtures
Hard Cheviots
Diagonal Weaves
Kerseys and Meltons
Chinchillas
and Imported Cassimeres

—also many "warmth-without-weight" materials.

Every fashionable weave and coloring is represented in the assortment and all are of heavy Winter weights.

The Season's Newest Weaves

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IF the Ivory Garter had been perfected before garters with metal clasps and thick pads, it would be the only garter now worn. For it has no metal to rust or corrode and no pads—it is so comfortable, so durable and so efficient that all men can instantly realize that they have never known true garter comfort before.

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The World is marching—the Salesman on his daily rounds—the Children off to school — the Housewife about her household duties.

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long before sundown there will be a lagging of the feet in pointed shoes. Cramped feet simply can't keep step in the procession.

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Factory output for nine months of 1914—29,097,000.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
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SIEGEL GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOR

Continued from Page 1.

have two hours in summing up. Consequently it was 6:50 o'clock when Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, conducting the prosecution, completed his address. The courtroom was crowded, as it has been since the trial began.

Justice Clark began his charge to the jury immediately after Mr. Train had closed. He explained that it had been the purpose of the court to admit all testimony that had any bearing on the motive or intent of the defendant or his freedom from intent. Justice Clark pointed out that considerable testimony had been given concerning acts committed by Mr. Siegel's partner, F. E. Vogel, and the Secretary, Prall, in the absence of Mr. Siegel, on the theory of the prosecution that there had been a conspiracy. This testimony, he instructed the jury, was admissible if it should be found that there was a conspiracy; otherwise, if it should appear that there was no conspiracy, the jury was instructed to disregard all that these two men had said or done in the absence of the defendant, as shown by the testimony.

"The indictment in this case charges this defendant with the crime of grand larceny in the first degree," said Justice Clark, "the charge being that on June 14, 1913, in the City of New York, he obtained $684.05 for the Fourteenth Street Store, in which he was largely interested, from the National Bank of Commerce; that he obtained this money by reason of false statements and representations to the National Bank of Commerce, and that these representations and false statements were made with intent on the part of Henry Siegel, the defendant—in other words, that he made these statements with a criminal and felonious intent."

Justice Clark then read to the jury the definition of grand larceny, and explained that two years ago the Legislature had enacted a statute, Section 1,293 of the Penal Code, making the obtaining of property or credit by means of a false statement a misdemeanor.

"Now, I desire to call your attention particularly to the difference between these two charges," the court continued. "In order to make out a crime of larceny the people must prove four separate and distinct propositions. First, it must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant made false statements and representations and that he knew these to be false; second; it must be proved beyond any reasonable doubt that the bank relied on these statements; third, that, relying on these statements, the bank parted with its property, and fourth, it must be proved beyond any reasonable doubt that these false statements were made with a criminal intent on the part of the defendant at that time to defraud the bank of its money."

It then was made clear by Justice Clark that a misdemeanor was committed when a defendant had made a false statement, depending that the statement should be relied upon and not primarily to obtain money. He drew two illustrations. It was larceny, the court said, when a farmer made a false statement to a bank, obtained money, and then fled from the country. It was a misdemeanor when another farmer made a false statement to obtain a loan, depending on the sale of his potatoe crop, which unfortunately turned out badly, to repay it.

The jury was instructed that the defendant did not have to take the stand necessarily and that merely on this account there should be no inference or presumption of guilt.

"He has the right to come into court," said Justice Clark, "fold his hands and say to the prosecution, 'you have charged me with the commission of a crime? Now it is incumbent upon you to prove it.'"

Evidence of good character, in and of itself, explained the court, might be sufficient to create in the minds of the jury a reasonable doubt as to whether the defendant was capable of committing the crime of which he was accused. Therefore he instructed the jury that it was its duty to consider the character testimony with all the rest.

"This is a case of the utmost importance," continued Justice Clark, "and you should approach its consideration with clear minds and honest hearts. Somewhere in this great mass of evidence the truth lies. Truth is always consistent with itself. If you will follow the truth, don't guess it out but reason it out. In your consideration of this case exclude everything but the evidence. The case was removed from New York to Livingston County in order that you might consider its merits in the clear air, free from public clamor.

"Do what you believe is right upon the evidence, excluding every other consideration. Let your verdict represent your idea of even-handed justice as between the people and this defendant as God shall give you light."

The jury was permitted to go to supper before it took up the consideration of the case.

When Assistant District Attorney Train began the summing up for the prosecution he recited the charge in the indictment, and then described the credit statements submitted by Siegel and Vogel to the National Bank of Commerce to obtain loans as "the most virulent, false, and fraudulent statements" ever employed for a similar purpose. He asserted at the outset that the State did not accuse Siegel of being a failure, but with being a criminal.

"The only question that you are to determine," said Mr. Train, "is this: Did Siegel intend to go down to the National Bank of Commerce with these false statements, and did he intend to induce the bank to part with its money? And if Siegel did go down with these statements, and if he did obtain the loan, then he is guilty of a crime, and the court will so charge you."

Mr. Train then told the jury that testimony had been given to prove that the following acts were committed by the defendant:

1. Signing the statement showing an inflation of the merchandise account to the extent of $125,000 in the Simpson-Crawford store.
2. Instructing Prall to "keep quiet" about it.
3. Instructing Prall to change the inventories in detail as to the amount of stock on hand in the various departments.
4. The ordering of some of the small metal banks used in the private bank in the Fourteenth Street Store.
5. Receiving inventories showing huge losses.
6. He approved and authorized the literature that the private bank issued, the advertising, &c.
7. He knew that his private bank had loaned large amounts to the stores and that this money had not been paid back to the bank.
8. After acknowledging the losses in the Boston and Fourteenth Street stores during a talk with Prall he signed a false statement purporting to show that the Fourteenth Street store's capital of $1,000,000 was unimpaired, and that it had a surplus, which was a discrepancy of more than $2,000,000.
9. At the same time he swore to perjured statements in Massachusetts showing that the Boston store had $750,000 assets over liabilities when he knew that it had lost more than $2,000,000.
10. From the beginning he indorsed "split checks" and looted the private bank.
11. He connived at the system of sending checks to Boston, as he knew the losses there would have to be concealed in some manner.
12. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Siegel Stores Corporation, he knew of the loans and tried to "wipe out" the debt of the Simpson-Crawford store amounting to $658,000.
13. He knew the condition of the Boston store to be "terrible," and selected Prall, "the figure juggler," to alter the books of that store. Siegel was the meeting, he was the committee, and he appointed Prall the auditor when he needed his services to falsify the books.
14. In 1913 he advised Vogel not to show profits in their credit statements, which were to be submitted to banks in order to obtain loans, because "they would know we were — liars." This proves that he consulted Vogel, who answered: "We can't borrow money if we show losses."
15. He told President Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce that the stores were making money.
16. He occupied for five months the same office with his employe, who has admitted that he was ordered to falsify the books in that period.
17. He connived at the opening of false books to show unimpaired capital and surplus in the Fourteenth Street Store early in 1913, when an additional $100,000 loan was being sought from the National Bank of Commerce, so that Siegel and Vogel could acquire the Rothenberg store, two or three doors east of the Fourteenth Street Store, in order to stifle competition.
18. Just before the failures he requested of Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Siegel Stores Corporation, to go to New York Public Library and find out what countries had no extradition treaties with the United States.

Contentions of the Defense.

Mr. Stanchfield, in opening for the defense, said that years ago Mr. Siegel was looked on as the foremost department store man in the world. He told of his rise from an errand boy earning $3 a week, of his reputation for honesty and integrity made in a life time, and then asked if a "crook" would accomplish what Siegel had.

Mr. Stanchfield asserted that a man could not steal credit. He further maintained that no criminality had been shown when it was established by the prosecution that the various Siegel-Vogel enterprises made loans to one another. Referring to the money deposited in the private bank, he said the defendant and his partner Vogel were using it the same way in which they used their own money.

The testimony of Oscar A. Prall, Mr. Stanchfield said, had shown that the first loan of $100,000 obtained from the National Bank of Commerce in 1904, was obtained without submitting any credit statement. After ten years of business relations, during which the defendant had met all his obligations, he argued that the bank naturally would rely on the ability of its customers to pay their debts. Mr. Stanchfield argued further that the bank did not rely entirely on the Siegel-Vogel credit statement.

"If there was any intention on the part of the defendant to steal the contemptible amount of $684.05 from the National Bank of Commerce, why did not Mr. Siegel go on making extensive purchases for his stores?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. "On the other hand there are records showing that he reduced his stocks as low as possible."

"Mr. Siegel is an optimist," continued the attorney. "He lives in the clouds. He had made an immense success in Chicago, and he thought he could do the same thing in New York. But he came in contact with hard times, the panic, and a change in the money market. Failure came on him suddenly."

Mr. Stanchfield asserted that the defendant had given over every dollar in his possession, and then asked if a man who would stoop to stealing would do that.

Before the defense began summing up this morning Joseph E. Pridday, formerly manager of the Boston store, was recalled to the stand to identify minutes of meetings of the Boston Board of Directors on Feb. 21, 1912, and Feb. 26, 1913. At each meeting Mr. Siegel and Mr. Pridday had been named as a committee to select Oscar A. Prall as auditor of the books of the Boston store.

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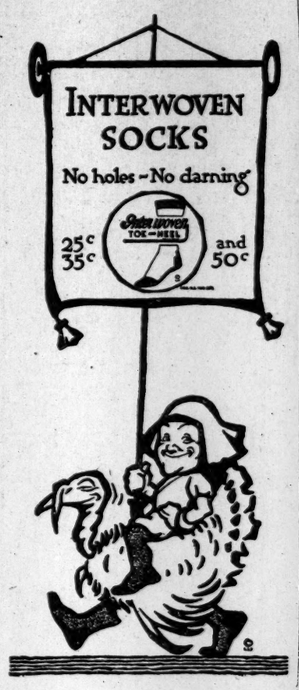

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You know the family wants a car, and here is the opportunity to get for them practically two cars at very little more than the price of one.

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Colonel George W. Goethals

the man who has been at the head of the greatest constructive work of peace, the Panama Canal, will write the story of its building and the important questions which had to be solved. Colonel Goethals is a man of deeds. This is the first and only account of this great work that he has written. There will be four articles.

The Personality of Colonel Goethals

By *Joseph Bucklin Bishop*, author of "The Panama Gateway," and for nine years Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission. A pen picture of the great canal-builder on the job.

The European War

Articles by *Richard Harding Davis, Edith Wharton, James F. J. Archibald, William Morton Fullerton, E. Alexander Powell, Madame Waddington.*

An Unpublished Essay by Robert Louis Stevenson

Dwight L. Elmendorf

whose lectures have been annually attended by many thousands, has never permitted his photographs to be reproduced, except a few in SCRIBNER'S. In 1915 SCRIBNER'S will publish several groups of Elmendorf pictures:

1. The Pacific Coast from San Diego to Seattle.
2. The Beauties of the National Parks—Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Mount Rainier.

Travellers

will also be interested in the annual MOTOR NUMBER (February). Unique trips in unusual parts of the United States will be described, as well as the latest and most striking development of the motor-car itself, both gasolene and electric.

Kenyon Cox

one of the best writers about the art which he practises so skilfully, will contribute three articles on "The Golden Age of Painting."

Ernest Peixotto

has been for months drawing the beautiful things in Portugal, and he will describe them in three articles.

Special Elaborate Illustrations in Colors:

"Kipling's Children," by Jessie Willcox Smith

"Old Clipper Ships," by W. J. Aylward

Twelve Color Frontispieces
illustrating significant periods in United States history.

Four Plates on "Modern Dancing," four "Fête Days," by H. C. Christy

Autochrome Pictures of Egypt
direct photographs in colors, by *Earle Harrison.*

Special Paintings Reproduced in Color
will be by *Wyeth, W. R. Lee, Zuloaga, Mrs. Abbott, Guérin, Blendon Campbell.* A notably beautiful reproduction will be one of the famous Fragonard panels in the great Morgan collection.

The Fiction will include:

A Novel by John Galsworthy

"The Freelands," to run most through the year.

A Short Serial by Edith Wharton

called "Bunner Sisters."

Short Fiction

abundantly illustrated, by *Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, Katharine Fullerton Gerould, Mary Synon, Gordon Arthur Smith, Nelson Lloyd, Armistead C. Gordon, James B. Connolly, Katharine Holland Brown*, and many others will be given in each number and with unusual abundance in

The Fiction Number

(August), which always contains the best group of short stories of the year.

Walter Damrosch

leader of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and associated with musical affairs from his childhood, will give his "Musical Memories," in which appear some of the greatest German composers, Wagner, Liszt, and the intimate circle of his father's musical home in Germany.

Brander Matthews

will give some early London memories of a literary circle which included Dobson, Gosse, Henley—the then young men of letters who frequented the Savile Club.

Madame Waddington

will give a very personal picture of Cowes Regatta week, which is always attended by the King. Illustrated.

In the
Christmas Scribner

Robert Louis Stevenson

A complete unpublished story by Robert Louis Stevenson: The Waif Woman. A Tale of Iceland.

Stories by John Galsworthy, H. C. Bunner, Armistead C. Gordon, author of "Maje," Katharine Holland Brown, Gordon Arthur Smith, Algernon Tassin, and John Seymour Woods. Stories for *Christmas*—stories with humor, sentiment, and pathos. A poem by Henry van Dyke, "The Standard-Bearer." Beautiful illustrations in color.

Germany Embattled. An American Interpretation. By Oswald Garrison Villard.

Remaking the Map of Europe By William Morton Fullerton, author of "Problems of Power."

By Richard Harding Davis: "To Be Treated as a Spy." His experiences within the German lines in Belgium. A *true* story of adventure that rivals any fiction the author has ever written.

A Holiday Suggestion: In making up your list of Christmas and New Year gifts, is there anything for $3.00 that would be more apt to please? It will be a welcome reminder of the giver every month in the year. Sent for illustrated Prospectus.

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Actual Values $32.00, $35.00, $39.00 Today **26.50**

Made from the most desirable, fashionable staple overcoatings and hand tailored to suit the most exacting requirements.

The following styles in brown, black, Oxford and Cambridge Gray have self or velvet collars, and are full or quarter silk lined:

NEW CHESTERFIELD MODEL
DOUBLE BREASTED BOX COATS
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"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES in warm, bright colors and Jacquard effects, finished with silk cord on collar and cuff. *Regularly $3.25.* **2.25**

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"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES—Two dainty models, finished with wide satin ribbon. *Regularly $5.75.* **4.95**

"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES—Superior quality; extra width; beautifully finished. *Regularly $7.50.* **6.95**

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PADDED SILK ROBES—Superior quality Japanese silk; splendidly made and finished; lined with silk. *Regularly $11.50.* **6.95**

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SILK PADDED VESTS—Long sleeves, silk lined, black or white. *Regularly $2.75.* **2.50**

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Very fine grades in the patterns and colorings usually found in the best madras shirtings, designed especially for business wear. All sizes. *Regularly $2.50.* Today **1.45**

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YELLOW CHAMOIS—Washable; 1 clasp; full range of sizes.

CAPE GLOVES—1 clasp, in tan; spear back and Paris point stitching. P. X. M. seams.

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WOMEN'S REAL VALENCIENNES LACE—Exquisite patterns.
Regularly $4.50 each **3.25**
Regularly $3.50 each. **2.75**
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MEN'S HEMSTITCHED—Pure Irish Linen.
Regularly $3.50 dozen. **2.95**
Regularly $5.00 dozen. **3.95**
Regularly $6.00 dozen. **4.95**

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure, sheer linen.
Regularly $4.50 dozen. **2.95**
Regularly $6.00 dozen. **3.95**
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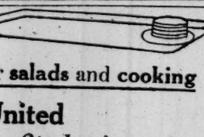

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AMERICAN ARMY OUT OF VERA CRUZ

Continued from Page 1.

Mexican Government which the United States deems a proper one to receive them.

Gen. Funston established his headquarters on the Cristobal, and all the organizations of his command began at daylight the work of moving out their equipment preparatory to final evacuation.

Gen. Funston turned over to W. W. Canada, the American Consul, copies of all records of the military administration of Vera Cruz. The General also went over the situation with Col. Edmundo Martinez, who had been in Vera Cruz for some time as the personal representative of Gen. Aguilar, on whose staff he is serving. Mr. Canada today called on Col. Martinez and the two had a friendly conference, at which a working agreement was decided upon, the efforts of each to be bent toward maintaining peace. Mr. Canada exacted a promise from Gen. Aguilar's agent that no Americans were to be bothered in any way and that the safety of all Americans was to be guaranteed. Col. Martinez appeared to believe that there was no cause for apprehension on the part of Americans or any other foreigners.

Minnesota Lies Off Shore.

Just off the shore in the inner harbor the Minnesota had lain since early morning, her guns commanding the open space in front of the American Consulate, as well as some streets leading into the interior of the city. Many Americans obtained temporary quarters in this part of the city, relying upon the American Navy for protection in the event of fighting on shore. Although no neutral zone had been demanded by Consul Canada, it was understood that should such become necessary it would be promptly requested.

Rear Admiral McLean has been keenly interested in the day's developments. There are here only the battleships Minnesota and Texas, with the collier Nereus, but there are two other United States warships along the gulf coast. The gunboat Petrel, now at Progresso, has been ordered to Tampico, although no information has been received here to indicate that an immediate attack on that place may be expected.

The abandonment of the American positions began sharply at 9 o'clock. The detached post of marines at El Tejar, where they had guarded the water works since last April, boarded a train for the run of one hour into the city. Up to this time the Mexican lines had made no attempt to advance. This was because between El Tejar and Vera Cruz there was a railway junction, and Gen. Funston had asked Gen. Aguilar not to move forward any of his trains, for the reason that to do so would block the line. The Mexicans waited until all the Americans from El Tejar had passed.

The long, circling line of American outposts, from Vergara on the north beach to a point on the south beach, began moving forward as soon as the detachment from El Tejar arrived at Los Cocos, a suburb. Thus the line became shortened, and there then began a sweeping movement directly across the city until the line of Americans came to a stop along the Francisco Canal and Cinco de Mayo Street, running at right angles to the canal.

Only two blocks behind was the advance line of the Constitutionalists, closing in as the Americans withdrew, but always holding the distance of about two blocks. The stop of the Americans at the Francisco Canal was brief. They quickly resumed their march, converging on the central part of the city. As they came in they picked up the provost guards, who had been patrolling the city as usual, and also men who had been posted on tall buildings to watch for snipers. These men joined the ranks, and together the force moved forward toward the water front, where the embarkation began at 11 o'clock.

There were no flags to lower, nor was there any ceremony of any kind on shore. The American flags that came down at retreat last night were not raised this morning. As each transport received her allotment of men she shipped her cable and dropped out into the channel. Here the transports formed in two lines, through which later in the day the Cristobal, with Gen. Funston and his headquarters staff on board, passed in review of the American forces.

Distribution of the Troops.

The transports Denver, City of Memphis, and San Marcos carry the marines, whose destination is Philadelphia. Col. Millard F. Waltz, commanding the Fifth Brigade, and brigade headquarters are on board the Sumner. The Nineteenth Infantry and the field hospital also are on board this vessel. The Twenty-eighth Infantry, a company of Engineers, and the Sixth Cavalry are on board the Kilpatrick, while the Fourth Infantry, the Seventh Infantry, and the Fourth Field Artillery are on board the Cristobal. The army troops go to Galveston.

To this list of transports should be added the Antilla, chartered from the Ward Line, and loaded with refugees to the number of about 500. Among these are a large number of Mexicans who have been in the service of the Americans in Vera Cruz; scores of men who fear for their lives on account of their participation in politics of a brand other than that of the new army of occupation, and a few Mexicans whose association with Americans in business or in a social way makes them believe that they might be the victims of reprisals.

The Mexicans and Americans left in Vera Cruz did not, generally speaking, show any particular cheerfulness at the departure of the American forces. The Americans, for the most part, did not think any serious trouble likely, but a great majority of the Mexicans appeared more or less anxious and worried. There were some, however, who showed undisguised joy at the departure of the foreigners. Many of these latter were residents of Vera Cruz whose relatives were counted among the scores who fell in the fighting incident to the occupation of the city in April.

Aguilar's Orders Drastic.

Gen. Aguilar did not mince words when, through his Chief of Police, he told the residents of this city that any disturbance of the peace, whether picking pockets or any of the graver crimes, such as sacking, would result in the execution of the offending individuals. The decree provides that all arms must be turned in to the authorities within twenty-four hours, and that failure to comply with this order will cause the shooting of the one in whose possession a gun is found.

This flat statement caused W. W. Canada, the American Consul, to call at the police station, where he told Chief Frezieres that many Americans had deposited their arms with him. The Consul was told that Gen. Aguilar had no intention of demanding them, and, in fact, expected the Consul to use his discretion in holding the arms of any Americans. Americans are not exempt from the order, but in cases where the authorities are convinced that their standing warrants it they will receive permits to retain their arms.

The proclamation ends with this statement:

"Any individual who commits theft or a swindling operation or who enters any house or commercial establishment with the purpose of committing any crime will be executed."

This is made still broader in its application by one paragraph which says that "any one who does anything to alter public order in any way and who fails to respect life and property will be executed."

Vera Cruz is to go on the list of prohibition cities, at least temporarily. On entering the city the Mexicans found the saloons closed in accordance with the order issued by Gen. Funston yesterday. This was heartily approved, and under a new order issued today the saloons will remain closed "until further orders." Restaurants and hotels are allowed to sell wine and beer with meals only and at the time that meals usually are eaten.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

Battle Fought at Tlaxcala Between Villa and Carranza Forces.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 23.—Reports from Villa sources in Juarez today were that a large band of Carranza troops was defeated yesterday by Villa troops at Tlaxcala between Puebla and Mexico City. The report said that 400 of the Carranza troops were killed.

Carranza partisans also claimed the victory, asserting that a combined Villa-Zapata force was defeated.

No report came from the west regarding the result of the fighting in Jalisco, where Villa troops are reported attacking Guadalajara, the metropolis of the West. Minor engagements between the Convention and Carranza forces were reported at various points.

A telegram today from San Luis Potosi, where Villa's officials are in power, said that Gen. Lucio Blanco, commander at Mexico City, had recognized the convention party. Blanco was quoted as having reported to Provisional President Gutierrez that he had arrested Gens. Obregon, Hay, and Villareal.

Villa troops today rushed repairs of the railroads to expedite their entry into the national capital.

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora, Nov. 23.—Col. Gomez, commandant here, received news today that 630 Carranza troops had captured the town of Sahuaripa, 250 miles south of here. The garrison lost nine killed and retreated toward Hermosillo, the State capital.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 23.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon's retirement from Mexico City, according to a telegram received today by Constitutionalist officials at Agua Prieta, was a strategic move to enable him to make a rear attack on Villa after that commander entered the Mexican capital. Obregon took all the artillery from the capital.

Obregon has been deserted by two of his former brigade commanders, Juan Cabrel and Rafael Buelna, who have thrown in their lot with Villa.

FEAR MEXICO CITY VIOLENCE.

But State Department Advices Reassure Foreign Ambassadors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Gen. Funston late this afternoon officially notified the War Department of the evacuation of Vera Cruz without disagreeable incident, and that nine transports were bringing to the United States 4,044 officers and men of the army, 2,642 of the Marine Corps, and 528 refugees.

Less than half an hour after the receipt of Gen. Funston's message the British and French Ambassadors, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice and M. Jules Jusserand, called upon Acting Secretary of State Lansing to express fear over the situation in the Mexican capital. Neither Ambassador later would discuss the visit, but it is known they told the Acting Secretary of State that their Governments were worried over reports received from their embassies in Mexico City. They spoke of a proclamation issued at Mexico City and couched in language anything but reassuring.

Details concerning this proclamation were withheld, beyond the fact that it was attributed, in the report made to the British and French Governments, to Villa and Zapata. But there were intimations at the State Department that this circular was being attributed in its origin to the Carranzistas, and that it had been circulated for the purpose of inspiring fear of outrages by the Villistas and Zapatistas when they entered the capital.

Neither the British nor the French Ambassador, according to statements made at the State Department, made any request of the United States Government for action. Acting Secretary Lansing was able to inform them that during the day Consular Agent Silliman had reported that the situation in Mexico City was "quiet and more confident," and that Gen. Lucio Blanco, who took over control of the city Saturday night, had appointed various officials to assist in running the city and was maintaining order.

Acting Secretary Lansing also informed the Ambassadors that the tenor of the proclamation that had inspired fear of Villa and Zapata was contradictory to advices received during the day from Consular Agent Carothers, who reported that Villa had issued an order providing that any member of his army caught stealing or caught molesting women in Mexico City would be shot. Mr. Carothers also reported that order prevailed in the towns occupied by Villa's army on its march toward the capital.

From the Mexican capital came advices to the State Department that the panic of the residents had partially subsided with the assumption of full command by Gen. Lucio Blanco, who, after a heated argument with Gen. Obregon, declined to accompany the latter in abandoning the city. Blanco has given assurances to the Brazilian Minister and American Consul Silliman that he will maintain order, and has appointed a Chief of Police and several municipal officers to replace those who left to join Carranza at Orizaba.

Gen. Carranza invited the entire Diplomatic Corps to accompany him to his temporary capital at Orizaba, but the invitation was declined. The diplomats have been making vigorous representations to Gen. Blanco, in whom they placed strong hope for the termination of the abuses which Carranza's troops are said to have been practicing in the last week. People driving in carriages in the principal thoroughfares had their horses taken from the vehicles. Automobiles were confiscated and their passengers turned out. Property was seized and there had been some looting.

Latest dispatches, however, say conditions are much improved. It is not known in Mexico City just what Blanco's intentions may be, but indications are that he is friendly to Gen. Villa.

Gen. Funston's message to Secretary Garrison follows:

Vera Cruz, via Galveston, Nov. 23, 1914.
The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington:

Evacuation has progressed favorably. Command has practically withdrawn without disagreeable incident of any sort. Will sail about 2 this afternoon. Transports for Galveston as follows:

Sumner, 48 first class, 28 second, and 780 troops; Kilpatrick, 66 first, 36 second, and 939 troops; Cristobal, 106 first, 65 second, and 1,838 troops; McClellan, 38 passengers pertaining office of Depot Quartermaster.

Kansas, 9 first class, 125 troops. 808 animals; Antilla, 323 Americans and 276 Mexicans, including 34 priests and 16 nuns. Refugees composed of 390 men, 66 women, 32 children, and the 50 priests and nuns.

Following transports sail same hour for Philadelphia:

City of Memphis, 48 first, 13 second, 1,168 troops.

Denver, 51 first, 13 second, and 977 troops.

San Marcos, 28 first, 6 second, and 338 troops.

No more. FUNSTON.

The army contingent of 4,044 officers and men will not be returned to their posts throughout the United States. Secretary Garrison explained tonight that upon the arrival of the army forces at Galveston they would go into camp at Texas City and pass from the command of Gen. Funston to that of Gen. Franklin Bell, in command of the Second Division of the army, who has been encamped at Texas City for many months. The officers and men of the Funston expeditionary force will not be maintained as a separate unit at Texas City, but will be dovetailed back into the places from which they were taken.

The fact that these forces are to be retained at Texas City is considered significant. Secretary Garrison was asked tonight whether this was being done in anticipation of trouble. He replied that he must refrain from speculation as to the future.

Gen. Funston is expected to apply for leave soon after his return to Galveston. The President is much pleased with his course at Vera Cruz.

The 2,300,000 pesos, about $1,000,000 in American gold, collected by the American officials at Vera Cruz from customs dues, are being brought to the United States on one of the returning transports. The shipment of this money from Vera Cruz removes one incentive for contest between the Mexican factions.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, asked about this money at the State Department today. He was pleased to learn that it was on one of the transports. French capitalists have a first lien on the customs collections at Vera Cruz, in payment of interest on bonds. Sixty-two per cent. of the customs collections at Vera Cruz, acting Secretary of State Lansing said tonight, had been obligated for Mexican foreign debts contracted prior to the Huerta régime. The remaining 38 per cent. had been obligated by the Huerta Government.

Information was received today that Gen. Villa was advancing very cautiously toward the Mexican capital, fearing a trap by the Carranzistas. The followers of Carranza have thrown the Mexican capital open to the Villa and Zapata forces, expecting Villa and Zapata to fall out soon after their arrival. Then the Carranza forces would close in on Villa. The latter has been informed of the plan.

Occupation of Vera Cruz, in reprisal for Huerta's insult to the flag at Tampico, has cost the United States more than a score of lives, some in battle and some from disease, and, according to some estimates, as much as $10,000,000. But Mexico will be asked to pay no indemnity. Administration officials want that fact to stand out as an added evidence of the disinterested friendship of the United States for her southern neighbors.

DID NOT BAIL LAMAR.

Nathan Straus Acted Only as Surety for Edward Lauterbach.

Edward Lauterbach, who is under indictment in the Federal District Court on the charge of conspiring with David Lamar to impersonate Congressmen, is expected to appear today to demur or make his final plea. The trial has been set down for next Monday.

Nathan Straus was much distressed yesterday to learn that a report had been circulated that he had given bail for David Lamar.

"I did act as surety for Edward Lauterbach," said Mr. Straus, "but not for Lamar. I do not want that man to be allowed to make it appear that I stand sponsor for him."

WOMEN PLEAD FOR STRIKER

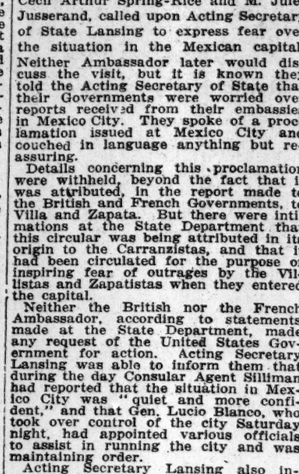
Mrs. Pinchot and Mrs. Cram in Court Defend Picket.

Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday as witnesses for Julius Krauer of 525 East Seventy-second Street, who was arraigned for drawing a crowd at Henri Bendel's tailor shop, 10 West Fifty-seventh Street. A strike has been in progress there for several weeks and Krauer donned a sash bearing the words "Tailors for Henri Bendel on strike for a living wage," and walked up and down till arrested.

Mrs. Cram and Mrs. Pinchot said they were at an open air meeting of a woman's trade union nearby when Krauer was arrested, and that he had not collected a crowd. They had advised him that he could wear the sash. Mrs. Pinchot said she had telephoned to a high police official, whose name she would not give, and that he had said that wearing the sash was legal.

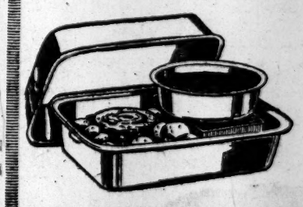
Wild's Orientals
War prices do not prevail in the retail rug establishment of Joseph Wild & Co.
It would cost us to purchase these rugs now several times what we paid for them.
Nevertheless they are priced to you at the *same figures* at which they were marked before the outbreak of the European war.
JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

We Have Much Indeed To Be Thankful For!
And when you take your seat at the festive board on Thanksgiving—and to do justice to King Turkey—

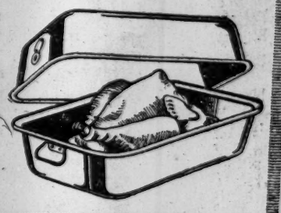


Then please bear in mind that one absolutely correct up-to-the-minute, perfect fitting Full Dress Suit on your back is worth a thousand vain regrets at the table, and that the impression you make on your neighbor will depend largely on the cut of your dress coat.
Step into a Brill Store today and give us just five minutes' time to show you the very newest, smartest and most symmetrically modeled Full Dress Clothes and Dinner Jackets that brains and clever tailormen can produce—at, all things considered, most moderate prices.
Dress Coats—$15, $20, $26, $35 and up to $45
Dinner Jackets—$15, $18, $34 and up to $42
Trousers—Plain or Braided—$4, $5, $6, $10 and $15
Waistcoats—$3.50, $5.00, $7.50 and up to $20—and
Every Other Dress Requisite from Top Hat to Hose
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue

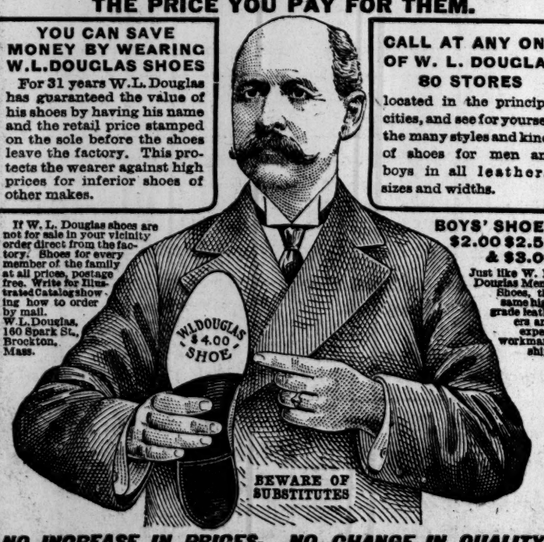
Menu
Roast Beef with brown gravy
Brown Potatoes Macaroni au Gratin
Baked Apples
Cook your whole meal at one time in the
"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Roaster
WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM TRADE MARK
You can cook your entire meal at one time in the "Wear-Ever" Roaster and save yourself much labor and expense.
Start the beef in a hot oven and reduce the heat gradually. "Wear-Ever" heats quickly and retains heat longer than other ware. Prepare the apples and macaroni as usual. Put each in a baking dish and set in the Roaster at the proper time. Pare the potatoes and lay them around the roast beef. You can use the "Wear-Ever" Roaster on the top of the stove just as well as in the oven. Your whole meal will be ready at the same time. You save money on fuel—and you save yourself time and labor.
Aluminum utensils are NOT all the same
The enormous pressure of rolling mills and stamping machines makes the metal in "Wear-Ever" utensils smooth, dense and rigid. They give enduring satisfaction.
The "Wear-Ever" Roaster is seamless—cannot rust—cannot chip or scale—easily kept clean. No hinges to break—no corners to collect food—pure and safe.
Always look for the "Wear-Ever" trade-mark—on the bottom of every utensil—if it is not there it is not "Wear-Ever." Refuse substitutes.



Get one of the special 20c one-quart "Wear-Ever" Stewpans and see for yourself why so many women
Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever."
Get your "Wear-Ever" Thanksgiving Roaster at any one of 289 Department or Hardware Stores in Greater New York and Suburbs.
The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
New Kensington, Pa.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 $3.75 $4 $4.50 & $5 SHOES
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR THEM.
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES
For 31 years W.L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes.
CALL AT ANY ONE OF W. L. DOUGLAS 80 STORES
located in the principal cities, and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys in all leathers, sizes and widths.
If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. Douglas, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.
BOYS' SHOES $2.00 $2.50 & $3.00
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.



BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
NO INCREASE IN PRICES. NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. You are invited to visit W.L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made; you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.
W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK
93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.
1249 Broadway, corner 32th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
284 Third Avenue.
1453 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th.
345 Eighth Avenue.
683 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
857-859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
TRENTON—101 East State Street.

Victrola VI, $25
Oak
It's easy to learn the new steps with the music of the Victrola.
The New Victrola XI Price $100
Will Furnish the Music for Your Thanksgiving Party
Victor "The Master's Voice"
The Fox Trot and all the other new dances—all played loud and clear and in perfect time.
There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200—at all Victor dealers.
Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victor XI, $100
Hear it today in the new crystal, sound-proof, pure-air Victor Rooms in the beautiful new GIMBEL Talking Machine Salons.
Then it will be sent home in time to provide the entertainment and the music for dancing at the Thanksgiving Day gathering; that is, if we can reach your home by one of our motor delivery routes.
In mahogany and oak, including the new English brown finish; with improved shelves for holding Record Albums, on the easy terms of
$5 Cash and $5 Monthly
All the Latest Victor Records at GIMBELS
Such popular Fox Trots as "Ballin' the Jack," "Meadowbrook," "Bubi," and "Do the Funny Fox Trot"; the charming swinging new "Millicent" Hesitation, and all the new Red Seal Records are waiting for you to hear them here—experts to help you choose. Eighth Floor
GIMBEL BROTHERS Broadway and Thirty-third St.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Fox Trot
Copyright 1914

REFUSES FRANK A WRIT OF ERROR

Justice Lamar Halts Move to Bring Case to the United States Supreme Court.

WILL ASK OTHER JUSTICES

And if They Refuse, Condemned Man's Only Hope Is Executive Clemency.

FRANK HEARS NEWS CALMLY

Thinks He Deserved Another Chance—Will Be Brought Before Court for Re-Sentence This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Associate Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is presiding Judge for the Fifth Federal Judicial Circuit, in which Atlanta is situated, today refused to issue a writ of error that would have brought into the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Leo Frank, convicted in the courts of Georgia of murdering Mary Phagan, a factory girl, in 1913. Henry Alexander and Henry Peeples, counsel for Mr. Frank, said today that they had not decided whether to carry their petition to any of the other Justices of the Supreme Court. They have several days in which to act.

Mr. Justice Lamar's reasons for refusing the writ were set forth informally in a memorandum for the lawyers. After reading the memorandum Mr. Alexander at first said he would make it public, but later decided not to do so.

Mr. Alexander said tonight that it was not customary to rest a case like that of Leo Frank upon the refusal of a single Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to grant a writ of error. He added that other members of the Supreme Court would be asked for the writ which was refused today by Justice Lamar, not stating, however, to which member of the court he would apply next. Mr. Alexander said that he would remain in Washington to continue his attempt.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—"There is very little that I can say," said Leo M. Frank, when told in his cell in the Tower that Associate Justice Lamar had refused his appeal for a writ of error on the Georgia Supreme Court decision.

"I haven't heard the details of the decision," Frank continued. "I thought I deserved a chance. I don't know what will be done now."

Frank received the news with the calmness that has characterized him since his imprisonment in the Tower, and except for a slight trembling of his voice, when he spoke of the decision of Justice Lamar, he might, for all the emotion exhibited, have been hearing an inconsequential piece of news.

Frank was talking with friends when told of the decision, and they showed more emotion than he.

While Solicitor Hugh M. Dorsey declined to comment on the news from Washington, it is understood that Frank will be brought into court by means of a habeas corpus writ on either Friday or Saturday of this week to be resentenced. The remittitur from the Supreme Court is due in the Superior Court Tuesday, and any time after it is received the solicitor can move to have Frank resentenced.

Should Frank be resentenced this week the probability is that the date for his execution will be fixed for about Dec. 18.

After Frank has been resentenced his hope will rest with the Governor and the Pardon Board. An application for pardon or commutation of sentence would probably result in a brief respite until the case could be heard by the pardoning board and passed on by that body to the Governor.

John L. Tye, one of the attorneys for Frank, who brought the motion to set aside the verdict, when asked tonight what other recourse at law Frank has, refused to discuss the case. He did call attention, however, to the fact that when the Aliens of Virginia were turned down by the Supreme Court Justice to whom they first applied for an appeal that each Justice in turn was appealed to. Frank has the same right, but whether it will be exercised Mr. Tye declined to state.

Here are the outstanding events in the Phagan murder case:

Mary Phagan was slain the afternoon of April 26, 1913—Confederate Memorial Day—in the National Pencil factory.

Leo Frank was arrested on the succeeding Tuesday, April 29, on suspicion, and later was charged with the crime.

Frank was found guilty of murder Aug. 25, and on the next day was sentenced to be hanged. At this time his lawyers gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

A new trial was denied by Judge L. S. Roan after the hearing of arguments in October.

An appeal was made to the Georgia Supreme Court, and arguments were heard, beginning Dec. 15, after which a decision was rendered affirming the lower court.

An extraordinary motion for a new trial and motion to set aside the verdict were filed simultaneously.

Judge Ben Hill denied the extraordinary motion, which was the first argued, and later sustained the demurrer of Solicitor Dorsey to the motion to set aside.

Both decisions were appealed to the Supreme Court of Georgia, and both in turn were affirmed by the higher court.

On the ruling on the motion to set aside the verdict, counsel for Frank asked the State Supreme Court for a writ of error, which was denied, with Chief Justice Fish absent.

Attorneys Henry Peeples and Harry A. Alexander left Atlanta last Friday for Washington, and on the following day presented their application for a writ of error to Justice Lamar.

LIFE SAVERS RESCUE CREW.

Seven Men Taken Off Stranded Schooner at Shinnecock.

The three-masted schooner George W. Jenkins, bound for New Haven with lumber from Tampa, Fla., went ashore at 4 o'clock yesterday morning one mile east of Shinnecock, L. I., in clear weather. A coast patrolman sent up a rocket to notify the crew that help was at hand.

The men of the Shinnecock Life Saving Station succeeded in firing a line across the vessel, but found it impossible to use the breeches buoy because of the heavy surf and the danger from the large amount of floating lumber from the Jenkins's decks. The Captain and crew of six men were brought ashore in a surf boat.

Capt. J. E. McClean, who came ashore in the afternoon, said that the George W. Jenkins had gone aground through his mistaking the Shinnecock Light for the Montauk Light. A wrecking tug was sent to the assistance of the schooner, which is resting easily on the sand, and it is expected that she will be hauled off into deep water early today.

The vessel is owned by W. C. Reid of New York, and was built in Phippsburg, Me., in 1903. Her dimensions are 149 feet 6 inches long; beam, 34 feet 3 inches; hold, 11 feet 8 inches, and 471 tons gross register.

JACOB H. SCHIFF TESTIFIES.

Banker Tells of Negotiations for Baldwin Works.

Jacob H. Schiff was called as a witness yesterday in the suit which George H. Robinson is bringing before Judge Augustus Hand in the Federal District Court against Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia for $500,000, which he asserts is due to him as a commission on the sale of the property. Mr. Robinson alleges that he obtained an offer from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the property, but that while it was in negotiation Mr. Johnson accepted another offer from Drexel & Co., and White, Weld & Co.

Mr. Schiff said that Mr. Robinson had brought Mr. Johnson in touch with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in this matter, but he asserted that the first negotiations were unsuccessful. E. Spencer Miller, counsel for Mr. Robinson, then wished to examine him as to the probability of his raising his first offer if Mr. Johnson had not meanwhile closed with the other firms. John G. Milburn, counsel for Mr. Johnson, objected, and the point was discussed with the jury excused. Judge Hand reserved his decision.

Mr. Schiff said that he had seen Mr. Johnson some weeks after he had made his offer and then learned that the locomotive works had been sold.

Mortimer L. Schiff was called and gave much the same testimony as his father. John H. Converse of Philadelphia, son of the late John H. Converse and executor of the Converse estate, testified that he could not remember, although he was interested in the Baldwin Locomotive Works to the extent of $4,000,000, that he had ever heard of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer. The suit will continue this morning.

AGENT FOR CHURCHES ASSAILS MINE HEADS

The Rev. H. A. Atkinson Attacks Methods of Colorado and Michigan Companies.

WORKERS ARE OPPRESSED

In Colorado the Mine Owners Control the Law Officers and Hire Gunmen, He Says.

In a report to the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, made public yesterday, the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Associate Secretary, attacks the Colorado coal companies for their attitude toward the labor troubles in that State. The Federal Council represents thirty-one Evangelical denominations.

Mr. Atkinson was sent to Colorado and also to the copper mining districts of Michigan, where there were industrial difficulties, by the Social Service Commission of the Congregational Churches and the Commission of the Council of Churches. After reviewing the trouble in Colorado, his report says:

"The coal companies dominate the politics in those counties where the mines are located. They have brought about the election of the Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, and Assessors. They can do about as they please, so far as the law is concerned. A mass of evidence was brought out to show that they control the political, social, and economic situation. Jefferson Farr, Sheriff of Huerfano County, has been in office for fifteen years. He is known as the 'King of Huerfano County.' What he says goes,' as one of his admirers put it to me. It is not what he says, however, but what the coal companies say. These companies have procured his election as well as that of other officers and they control them.

"It is impossible to enforce the law and the courts are practically closed to those who in any way incur the enmity of the coal companies; thus economic justice is denied the men through the manipulation of political affairs. Thirty years of such oppression, industrial, social, and political, have taught the miners that their only hope is in the unions. An individual counts for nothing; if he protests he loses his job; if he makes too much trouble he is dealt with by hired gunmen, who are kept at the mines to do the will of the companies and help enforce the law against the workers."

Of the actions of the militia, Mr. Atkinson says:

"The soldiers were received gladly by the strikers, for they expected they would have some protection, but their hopes were in vain. It soon became evident that the militia was under the control of the coal companies. Men and women were thrown into jail without any charge being lodged against them and held incommunicado.

"The Constitution of the State was set aside. The militia met and escorted strikebreakers who were brought into the State. The militia instead of aiming to maintain order and secure justice, was used to break the strike. Special attack was made upon the Ludlow colony, it being the largest in the district. There were 900 persons living there; 272 of them children, twenty-one having been born during the Winter. There were twenty-one nationalities and yet they lived in peace. It was this colony against which the militia, including the mine guards, directed their fire. A number of the inhabitants were killed and the tents were destroyed by fire.

"In the investigation following the Ludlow battle it was shown that many of the militia who were receiving pay from the State were at the same time in the employ of the coal companies as guards, thus they were receiving double pay. They were really employes of the companies fighting in the name of the State."

In reviewing the conditions the report says:

"No amount of welfare work, however admirable it may be, will take the place of fair wages and right conditions of labor. But the churches are opposed to violence no matter what the provocation. Such tactics reflect upon the workers themselves.

"The right of workmen to organize has been and is being denied by the un-American and un-Christian attitude of the mine operators, who thus deprive their employes of an essential means of self-defense, the right to bargain collectively for their labor.

"In connection with these strikes one of the most pressing questions is that of the ownership and the control of the stock. We call upon our united churches to study in the light of the ethics of Jesus the question of such absentee ownership and the responsibility growing out of it."

Representatives of the Rockefeller family last night refused to comment on the report of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

RESCUES TWO IN EAST RIVER

Ice Weigher, Saving Policeman and Woman, Taunts Crowd.

John Dorilo, 21 years old, an ice weigher at Eighteenth Street and the East River, yesterday morning plunged into the river clad in his work clothes, which consisted of two suits, a heavy sweater, and arctics over his shoes, and saved the lives of Policeman Thomas Sheahan of the East Twenty-second Street Station and Kate Lamb, 33 years old, of 264 Avenue B, who later was locked up charged with attempted suicide.

The woman fell or jumped into the river while several hundred persons were watching a division of the street cleaners parade, and when the crowd rushed to the pier Policeman Sheahan, who was assisting in the formation of the parade, jumped in after her. She fought him and they had gone under twice when Dorilo dived to their assistance. The crowd began yelling suggestions and Dorilo shouted back to the pier:

"Come down here and do this if you want to, or keep your mouths shut and mind your own business!"

Dorilo kept both afloat until a launch arrived and all three were taken on board. Sheahan and the woman were taken to Bellevue Hospital, but Dorilo escaped to the boiler room of the ice plant and started to dry his clothes so that he could go back to work. His employer, however, insisted on his taking the day off.

"That crowd of fools almost killed the cop shouting to him and telling him what to do," he said later, "and I didn't want them to do any more damage. That's why I yelled at them."

LAUNCH NEW SAILORS' BOAT.

Louis G. Hamersley Gives Memorial for Father to Seamen's Institute.

The John Hooker Hamersley, a harbor steamboat to be used as a sailors' transport by the Seamen's Church Institute, was launched yesterday at the yards of the W. R. Osborn Estate at Croton-on-Hudson. The vessel will shortly go into commission replacing the old Sentinel which in her twelve years of service for the Institute has made 3,948 trips, transported 20,511 men and 21,388 pieces of dunnage and visited 8,400 liners.

Louis Gordon Hamersley, a member of the Institute's Board of Directors, gave the boat in memory of his father. The boat, which was christened yesterday by Mrs. Samuel Nellson Hinckley, the donor's sister, is 80 feet over all with a beam of 16 feet and a draft of 6½ feet. The designers were Tams, Lemoine & Crane.

Hanging A "To Let" Sign

is one way of trying to get tenants. It is the old way.

Modern conditions require modern methods.

We can show you some interesting results in renting and managing Real Estate.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

Thanhouser's Greatest Photoplay

ZUDORA

A really remarkable motion picture play by two of America's foremost authors—Daniel Carson Goodman and Harold MacGrath. 20 episodes of 2 reels each. 3000 scenes. 1000 people—including charming Marguerite Snow, clever James Cruze and handsome Harry Benham. See it—by *all* means.

At These Theatres Today:

LOEW HOUSES

Loew's Seventh Av., 7th Av. and 124th St., N. Y. C.
Loew's Delancey St., Delancey & Suffolk Sts., N. Y. C.
Loew's Boulevard, Southern Boulevard & Westchester Av., N.Y.C.
Loew's American, 42nd St. & 8th Av., N. Y. C.
Loew's Lincoln Sq., 66th St. & Broadway, N. Y. C.
Loew's Greeley Sq., 30th St. & 6th Av., N. Y. C.
Loew's Bijou, Smith and Livingston Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's Fulton, Fulton St. & Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Manhattan—Broadway Rose Garden, 7th Av. & 52d St.

Read This Baffling Story by Harold MacGrath in

Tomorrow's Globe

Trade-Mark Reg. Trade Mark Reg. 43

Most Food Prices Higher

Good Time Now to Work Down Cost of Living

High prices and restricted supply of beef will cause people to plan meals with better judgment of food values and cost.

There's rich nourishment and true economy from use of

Grape-Nuts

Heathful—Economical

This food—always wholesome—is made from choice wheat and malted barley, sterilized, twice baked, crisp and delicious! Grape-Nuts food supplies, in easily digestible form, all the nutriment of the grains, including the mineral elements—phosphate of potash, etc., for rebuilding body and brain.

There's a way to live well with reasonable economy in food, and that's not all—

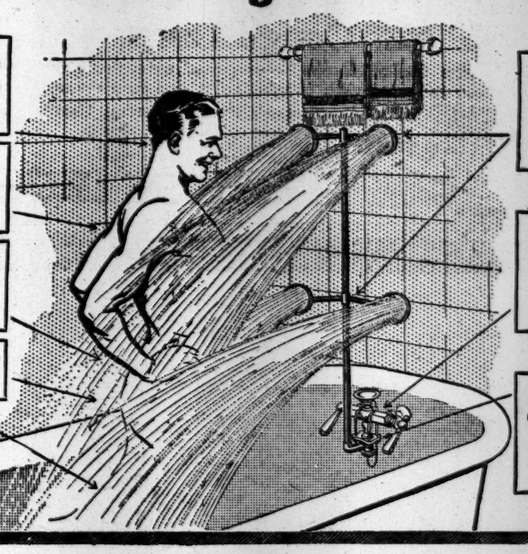
"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

RIKER-HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service

1. **No Water Strikes the Head**—No rubber cap needed to keep hair dry.
2. **No Clammy, Sloppy Curtain** to spoil your enjoyment.
3. **Guaranteed Not to Splash Out**—see explanation below.
4. **Only Sanitary Way to Bathe.**
5. **Saves Time**—No waiting for a tub to fill.



6. **Only Four-Stream** Shower of any kind—a strong all-metal fixture that you leave up.
7. **Fits Any Bath Tub**—can attach it in three or four minutes—no tools needed.
8. **To Let Water Run Direct Into Tub,** simply unscrew faucet plug (which hangs on chain).

Why Not a Shower for Xmas?

The Rich Folk's Way of Bathing

Special Now at

$3.85

But Only for a Few Days More

If you're puzzling over "what to give," why not make it one of these new kind of all-metal **needle** showers—in special holiday packing?

It's a handsome, practical gift that will be welcomed and enjoyed by every member of the family—father, mother, sister, brother, kiddies—every day in the year.

And now—but only for a few days longer—the price, complete, is only $3.85—you save $2.15 by buying **now,** instead of waiting until just before Christmas.

Kenney Needle Shower

Regular Price $6

A Revolutionary Improvement

This Four-Stream Needle Shower is the last word in luxurious bathing—the rich folk's way of bathing—makes a wash-down under either hot or cold water the finest kind of fun.

Only Sanitary Way to Get Clean

You bathe in **running** water—instead of finishing in same water you start with, every drop that touches your body is absolutely **fresh** and **clean.**

Used in the Best Hotels and in Wealthy Men's Homes

It is fast being installed in many of the most expensive hotels. Used by thousands of families who could afford to pay ten to twenty times the price if more money would buy a better shower.

Never before sold for a single cent less than $6—and a better shower in every way than any overhead or curtain shower.

Mail Orders Filled

If not convenient to call, simply mail the coupon and $3.85 together with postage, and a Shower will be delivered by Parcel Post. Add 8 cents for the first 100 miles, 16 cents for 250 miles, 20 cents for 500 miles.

Riker-Hegeman Mail Order Dept.
200 Broadway, New York

You Are Safe When You Buy at

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Telephone Your Orders to the Nearest Riker-Hegeman Store

Why It Doesn't Splash Out

It's all in the converging angles—a patented feature.

The four streams converge or come together—all the water strikes your body at an angle that makes it "break" in toward the center of your body and run down into the tub, instead of spattering off onto the floor.

Try It and See

The best proof that it won't splash out is the fact that it is *guaranteed not to* —try it and see for yourself ***—your money back if you aren't satisfied.***

Our Xmas Gift to You

This special reduction—a saving of $2.15—is our Christmas gift to you.

But only for a few days more. If you want to make a present of one of these handsome all-metal showers without paying the full price, better cash in on the coupon **at once.**

Quick—Save $2.15

***No Coupon Necessary*—$3.85 now buys the famous $6 Kenney Needle Shower at any Riker-Hegeman Store.**

WHITE WINGS HOLD THE RIGHT OF WAY

Vehicles Stand Back for Them in Parade Up Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

COMMITTEE GIVES PRIZES

Mayor and Other Officials Review Procession—Exhibition of New Model Apparatus.

The "White Wings" had the right of way through New York's principal streets for several hours yesterday. The seldom considered pavement sweepers, whose chief business, according to some, seems to be to get in the way of automobiles, made automobiles stand aside for them. No harsh, "Hey, there, get out of the way," made them jump behind a rolling can or duck to the curb to let some limousine or coach go by. It was the day of the "White Wings" parade, and 1,000 of them, in spotless uniforms, marched to the music of three bands from Stable A, at Seventeenth Street and Avenue C, to the armory of the First Regiment Field Artillery, at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway. Their route took them up Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

Mayor Mitchel, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, Deputy Commissioners Rofrano, Largy, Kalbach, and Mauro, ex-Commissioner "Big Bill" Edwards, and many others interested in making New York a "spotless town" reviewed them from a stand in front of the armory. With the marchers, besides the Street Cleaning, Police, and Fire Department bands, were 100 new model wagons, trucks, sprinklers, scrapers, and other vehicles and apparatus for cleaning the streets and hauling away refuse. Also, just to show the public how much more efficient street cleaning is and will be than it used to be, a number of old-fashioned open dump carts were put in the parade.

The afternoon's ceremonies ended with the awarding of the prizes for the best horses and drivers representing the Street Cleaning Department's twenty-five stables. Each of the stables sent a driver and horse with a brand new, up-to-date covered cart, and the rivalry was keen. The judges based their decisions on the efficiency of the drivers and the appearance and behavior of the horses, there being blue ribbons for the winning horses and gold pieces for the drivers. Kitty, a large bay mare from Stable E in Brooklyn, driven by Harry Mucahey, won the blue ribbon in the open contest for all boroughs and also the ribbon for the best of the Brooklyn entries. William Kroochs of Stable C in Manhattan, who had been in the department for fifteen years and drove a horse that has been in the service the same length of time, won the first prize in the contest for drivers of all boroughs and also the first prize for Manhattan.

The winning horse for the Manhattan entries was from Stable H; that for the Bronx entries from Stable B. Frank Cornish drove the latter, and he also won the Bronx prize for drivers. Henry Beimer, from Stable E in Brooklyn, won the driver's prize for that borough. The judges of the contest were Capt. F. M. Gibson, U. S. A., retired; T. H. Shanton, Superintendent of the Police Department Stables; Thomas F. Freel, Superintendent of the S. P. C. A.; Dr. Edward N. Leavy, Mrs. Stella Erlich, and Mrs. James Speyer.

The afternoon ceremonies were preliminary to the opening in the armory at night of an exhibition of street cleaning apparatus which will be continued through the week with demonstrations, instructive moving picture exhibitions, lectures, and band concerts every afternoon and evening. Commissioner Fetherston formally opened the exhibition with an address on street cleaning and how the public could help in it, and City Chamberlain Bruere followed him with more ideas of what to do and how to do it.

"New York must eliminate the open refuse can, the open collection cart, the open waterfront dumps, and the open disposal methods—all nuisances of many years' standing."

That is the slogan of the exhibition, and the cans, carts, and other appliances exhibited are of the sealed variety. There are carts that can be filled with dusty and ill-smelling refuse and dumped without dirt or odors escaping. Cans that can catch almost anything thrown at them and yet are never open are displayed everywhere.

The best of the appliances on exhibition will be used by the city next Summer in the experiment of keeping the "model district" clean. An appropriation has been made by the Board of Estimate for this district, which is bounded by Sixth Avenue, the East River, Fortieth Street, and Twelfth Street, and beginning on July 1, 1915, it will be made the cleanest city district in the world, if the hopes of the department are realized.

One of the exhibits in the armory that attracted special attention was the display of several hundred posters designed and drawn by elementary and high school students of the city. Commissioner Fetherston offered prizes for the best posters and the children went to work without assistance. Their handiwork consists of appropriate designs over mottoes or slogans aimed to encourage a careless public to help keep the streets clean. "The D. S. C. wants your help," "Aw, can the junk," "Nix on the dirt," and "Give us a spotless town," are some of the lines under well-executed sketches. The prizes for the posters will be awarded this week.

AID STARVING FAMILY.

Woman and Children Were Found Without Food in an Empty Flat.

Mrs. Jennie Hart and her five children, who had been sleeping in the parks in the Bronx until cold weather compelled them to seek shelter in an unoccupied flat at 929 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, where the family were found starving Saturday night, received temporary assistance when they were arraigned yesterday in the Morrisania Court on the technical charge of vagrancy. A man who withheld his name handed $20 to Mrs. Hart and promised to aid her further. Mrs. Mary Engelbert of 329 East Eighteenth Street sent a bundle of clothing to the court for the woman and her children. She also offered to get employment for Mrs. Hart.

Mrs. Hart told Magistrate Ten Eyck that her sufferings were due to the fact that her husband had been out of work for six months. The Magistrate sent the two older boys to Bellevue, and the Children's Society will take care of the three others for the present. Mrs. Emily Woolfin, niece of Mrs. Hart, told the court that she had helped her aunt from time to time, but had been unable to provide for the entire family. Mrs. Woolfin has an apartment in the house where her aunt was found by the police.

J. H. PERKINS HAS TYPHOID.

Another National City Bank Officer Is Stricken.

James H. Perkins, a Vice President of the National City Bank, is ill of typhoid fever at his home in Greenwich, Conn., the first signs of the disease having appeared two weeks ago. Mr. Perkins joined the City Bank's staff about four months ago, after serving for several years as President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany. He is President of the New York State Bankers' Association.

The National City Bank has been unfortunate during the past twelve months in point of illness among the officers. Last December Joseph T. Talbert, a Vice President, was stricken with paralysis. Samuel McRoberts, another Vice President, later suffered an attack of blood poisoning, and President Frank A. Vanderlip is at present recovering from a siege of typhoid.

SEAT ALDERMEN BY TRICK.

Court Finds Democrats Won on a Few Votes Written on Ballots.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Kings County decided yesterday that Philip Brady and Karl S. Deitz, Democrats, had been elected legally as Aldermen in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Aldermanic Districts in the election on Nov. 3, although but few votes were cast for either, and those only by voters writing in their names on the ballots. No votes were cast for any other candidates.

Ex-Mayor Ardolph L. Kline, who was elected Alderman in the Fifty-first District, resigned to become a Tax Commissioner. The board elected August Ferrand to his place. Upon the death of Alderman Daniel R. Coleman, who was also a Republican, the board chose William W. Colne as his successor in the Fifty-second District. The Republicans supposed that Ferrand and Colne were entitled to serve out the unexpired terms of Kline and Coleman.

Just before the election day word is said to have been passed quietly to election district captains to have votes cast for Brady and Deitz for Aldermen in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Districts. The names of the two men were written on a few ballots by voters in the districts. Immediately after election Brady and Deitz demanded that the ballots be counted for them.

Then Brady and Deitz obtained yesterday from Justice Benedict a writ of mandamus compelling the County Board of Canvassers to count and make return of the votes written and cast for the two Democrats. The court sustained the contention of Brady and Deitz that Ferrand and Colne, the present Aldermen, could hold office only until the first of next year. Justice Benedict decided that the places were held by Ferrand and Colne only until the offices were filled by the voters at the next general election. The court pointed out that this was provided in the Constitution of the State. An appeal will be taken.

NINTH VICTIM OF FIRE DIES.

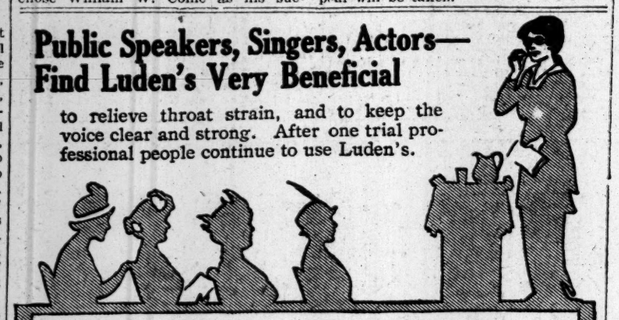
Marshal Believes Burning of 29th Street Tenement Was Accidental.

Although the investigation yesterday of the cause of the fire in the tenement house at 403 East Twenty-ninth Street, near First Avenue, which took the lives of eight persons on Sunday and caused the death of the ninth victim yesterday, disclosed a significant connection between the receipt of a Black Hand message by one of the tenants and the burning of the crowded structure, Fire Marshal Prial said when he adjourned the investigation last night that he had discovered nothing which would lead him to believe the fire was not accidental.

The ninth person to die as the result of the fire was Mrs. Annie Gallaway at 489 East Twenty-ninth Street, who was ill in bed at the time of the fire and who is supposed to have died from shock.

Public Speakers, Singers, Actors—Find Luden's Very Beneficial

to relieve throat strain, and to keep the voice clear and strong. After one trial professional people continue to use Luden's.



LUDEN'S
Menthol Candy Cough Drops

"Give Quick Relief"—are used extensively by those suffering with coughs, colds and sore throat.

"Luden's Have A Hundred Uses"

Sold everywhere—stores, shops, stands—in the yellow box at— 5¢

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BROKAW BROTHERS

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It is complete comfort to snuggle up in a real Irish Frieze outergarment, not the stiff boardy frieze of of years gone by, but a pleasingly soft, lofty fabric possessing beauty and ease.

Genuine Irish Frieze Ulsters $40 to $48.
Genuine Irish Frieze Raglans and Overcoats $35.
Overcoats in other fabrics $18 to $75.

Inviting price concessions in Fancy Mixture Sack Suits.

$20 & $25
WERE $25 to $32.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

A Car Is Known by the Hills It Climbs

SLUGGISH cars don't climb hills well; and nobody likes a sluggish car.

Quick getaway on the level is a comfort; but your vaso-motor nerves respond more to the stimulating influence of a car with speed on the hill.

It exhilirates; makes your heart beat faster. It develops your respect for the car—makes it more than a creature of steel.

You can get this in a Mitchell Light Six because it is lithe like a highly developed athlete, and light in weight like a thoroughbred.

On Viaduct Hill a Mitchell has started on high at 10 miles an hour and finished on high at 28 miles an hour.

On Abbey Hill it has started on high at 12 miles an hour and finished on high at 30.

On Fort Lee Hill it has started on high at 10 miles an hour and finished on high at 29.

No car has ever beaten this Mitchell on any of these three hills and we never expect to take anyone's dust.

You are tempted to say it is the most willing and most spirited creature you ever saw. Most people usually do.

What this car has, the baseball player calls "ginger"; the football player calls "pep"; the physician calls "highly developed nervous system" and the mechanic in the garage calls "just plain stuff" in her.

You like a nimble horse and a lively dog.

This is a *spirited* car.

Mitchell

$1585
(f. o. b. factory)

Light Four	$1250
(6 passenger)	$1300
Light Six	$1585
Special Four	$1595
Special Six	$1895
De Luxe Six	$2350

(f. o. b. factory)

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George Bernard Shaw

Has roused both sides of the Atlantic to acrid debate by his article, which he calls

"Common Sense About the War."

Here are examples of how differently he is regarded:

Silas K. Hocking,
English Novelist, says:

"Much of it is eminently wise and sane. He said many things that badly wanted saying, and which few people appear to have had the courage to say.

"He put his finger boldly on the weak places in our armor, disturbed not a little our self-complacency, pointed out dangers that we tried to ignore, brought us down from our highfalutin to prosaic facts, and has shown us a good many things, that had got out of focus, in their true perspective, for all which we ought to be duly thankful."

Robert Blatchford,
English Author and Editor:

"In the midst of the fury and blood and tears, a bumptious merry-Andrew, hungry for more notoriety, calls upon the nations to listen to his cracked laughter and his reckless slanders and perversions of truth. Go away, George Bernard Shaw! Go and hide your shame. You are worse than Launce's dog."

"Will any member of Parliament ask in the House whether Bernard Shaw's pernicious pamphlet passed the censor, and, if so, why the censor allowed it to be published in its present form?"

Read for yourself what the brilliant satirist says in the concluding installment in

Next Sunday's Times

Theodore Roosevelt

Contributes a vigorous article:

"What Is Uncle Sam's True Course in the Light of War's Lessons?"

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Order Next Sunday's Times Today.
The Times is always sold out early.

ARMY AND NAVY GAME THE LAST BIG FOOTBALL EVENT --- BASEBALL --- ATHLETICS

ARMY NOW GROOMING FOR GAME WITH NAVY

No Selection of Team to be Made Until Near Day of Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—With the mercury far below the freezing point and the Army's gridiron as hard as flint, the Cadets began their final preparations today for the Navy game, which will take place in Philadelphia next Saturday. There was no real hard scrimmaging, but the workout was long and the pace a stiff one all the way. The men worked for half an hour in a preliminary drill, Hodgson and Ford doing a lot of punting, with the linemen going down the field under the kicks. Prichard, Van Fleet, and Benedict received the oval, and this trio of back field men worked in the 'Varsity's signal drill later when the big team was driven through a hard and fast tryout of all the newest formations intended especially for the middies.

Oliphant jogged around the field in a warming-up exercise until the coaches impressed him into service on the scrub eleven, where he worked out in the dummy scrimmaging. No selection has yet been made of a line-up for the Navy contest and it is unlikely that there will be any choice before Thursday. While it is thought that Ohare and Neyland will be the selections for the doubtful guard and end positions, respectively, there is still a chance that Herrick or even Jones may be the final choice to flank McEwan and Kelly to be used at end. The others seem to have been practically eliminated from first consideration.

Behind the line, where everything was considered as being settled, Van Fleet is making a splendid showing. With Hodgson, Benedict, Oliphant, Coffin, and Van Fleet all going fast, the back field proposition looks stronger than ever today. As Capt. Prichard and Hodgson are sure of their places, the competition for the two other back field positions narrows down to Oliphant, Benedict, Van Fleet, and Coffin. Just now Van Fleet and Benedict look to have the call, but how Oliphant can possibly be passed up when the final choice comes is hard to imagine.

Lieut. William Dean, a former star back field man, was on the field today and trailed the team in its workout.

MIDDIES CHEER THEIR TEAM.

Cripples Return and Sailors Think They Have Good Chance of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 23.—That the midshipmen are back of the Navy team to a man was demonstrated this afternoon, when the whole regiment occupied the stand during practice, and by songs and yells kept up an almost continuous round of encouragement for the team. The steady improvement that the team has made during the past month, particularly in its offensive game, has given great encouragement to the friends of the team, and they now feel that its chances of winning next Saturday are fairly good, notwithstanding the reported strength of the Army team.

The fact that the players who have been more or less crippled are returning to the game and appear fit and able is another encouraging circumstance. Capt. Overesch has recovered from his bruised foot and appears in excellent shape. Miles, the speedy quarter back, was very much in the game, and it is even thought that Craig, the fast change half back, whose condition was discouraging last week, will be in shape for the game if he has the speed.

The practice this afternoon was rather harder than is usual for Monday. There was much kicking and running through the plays and the linemen got a particularly strenuous set of duties on the defense, as most of the teams that have played here this year have been able to pick out a weak spot in the Navy line. There were indications that T. Harrison is being groomed to occupy right guard next week, his success in holding the ball on forward pass plays being a big factor in his favor.

HARVARD LOSES VETERANS.

Fifteen of Twenty-five Men Played Against Yale Will Graduate.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23.—With a few exceptions all of the Harvard football players who participated in the Yale game Saturday returned to college today, most of them going down to the field this afternoon, not to play any football, but to get the belongings they left in their lockers. There were no serious injuries in the game, Pennock hurting his knee, but not the knee that had kept him out of the game much of the Fall. Hardwick was battered up, and Logan, who received two severe blows on the head, was just a little shaky. Otherwise all the men could have started playing football again today.

The team, however, will lose most of the veterans when graduation time comes in the Spring. Harvard played twenty-five men against Yale, and of these fifteen will be graduated in 1915. The three regulars who will be on hand next Fall are Mahan, who probably will be Capt. Captain Mahan has left tackle, and Wallace, the centre rush. Brickley, Logan, Bradlee, Francke, Hardwick, Trumbull, and Pennock are all members of the senior class.

Of the fourteen substitutes used in the game six are seniors, these being Weatherhead and Smith, end rushers; Withington, Atkinson, and Underwood, linemen, and Swigert, quarter back. Of the ten players who will return all except C. Coolidge, the end, have only one more year to play, Coolidge being the only representative of the class of 1917 on the 'Varsity team. Those who will return are, besides the regulars already mentioned, Soucy, R. Curtis, Watson, Bigelow, King, and McKinlock. There is not much material coming from this year's freshman team, the coaches expect to have Gilman, the 'Varsity tackle two years ago, in line to play with Parson.

In a few days the Harvard alumni will have a banquet to celebrate the team's great victory on Yale field.

Rest for the N. Y. U. Eleven.

Head Coach Reilly gave the New York University football squad a rest yesterday when he called practice off in order to put the Violet in the best possible shape for the game with the Rutgers eleven on Thursday. The local eleven will undergo only two practices before playing the New Brunswick collegians, but these will be of the most strenuous variety, so that the team should be in the best of condition when it lines up against the latter Thursday. The efforts of the Violet will be directed toward holding the Rutgers aggregation to as small a score as possible, and if Coach Sanford of that eleven uses only his second-string men, as has been intimated, he may find that he is tackling a stiffer proposition than he has anticipated.

The Violet's football season, which will close on Thursday, has on the whole been the most successful which New York University has experienced for several years. In order to express their gratitude the students of both the uptown and downtown schools of the university have arranged for a theatre party for the team at the Lyric Theatre on Dec. 4, when over 300 students are expected to witness a performance of "The Only Girl."

Penn Allots Army-Navy Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The University of Pennsylvania's allotment of tickets for the Army and Navy football game were mailed today to the successful purchasers. Only members of the Athletic Association, prominent graduates, and members of the Faculty were considered in making the allotment of about 7,000 tickets, 3,000 less than in former years. Thousands of applicants had their money and checks returned.

CORNELL STARTS FOR SHORE

Football Squad Will Rest at Atlantic City Until Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The Cornell football squad of twenty-seven men left here tonight for Atlantic City to rest until the Pennsylvania game on Thanksgiving Day. The team held its final practice of the year here in the baseball cage this afternoon, running through signals and giving a final polish to the new plays which will be used against the Quakers. The entire 'Varsity team and all of the "subs" were in the line-up, and every man showed up in fine shape. Charlie Barrett, Connelly's great quarter, ran the team, and all of the men showed up in great style. The signal plays were run through without a hitch, and everything pointed to a great Cornell team on Franklin Field on Thursday.

In addition to the twenty-seven men included in the regular 'Varsity squad, four of the members of the 'Varsity squad who have been in the infirmary for a good part of the season accompanied the team to Atlantic City. This group included Charles Lahr, full back, and Shorty Taber, a half back, both of whom suffered broken legs at the beginning of the season, and Mehaffey, an end, and Mueller, a half back, who have also been confined to the infirmary by injuries for some time. These men have no chance of getting into the line-up, but on account of their long service on the 'Varsity squad they will be the guests of the management on the trip.

Coach Albert H. Sharpe would make no predictions as to the chances of the team against Pennsylvania. He was confident that Cornell would play a strong game against the Quakers and that the men were all in fine shape for the game.

The Cornell line-up for the Penn game as announced tonight follows: Shelton, left end; Gallogly, left tackle; Munsick, left guard; Cool, centre; Anderson, right guard; Allen, right tackle; O'Hearn, right end; Barrett, quarter back; Collyer, left half back; Shuler, right half back; Philippi, full back.

About 4,500 tickets for the Penn game have been sold by the Cornell Association, insuring the attendance of about 2,500 Cornell undergraduates at the game on Thursday. This will be the largest delegation of students that has ever left Ithaca for an athletic contest.

TEST FOR SANFORD'S TEAM.

Yale Man's Methods at Rutgers Will Be Compared After W. & J. Game.

When the Rutgers University football team tackles the powerful Washington and Jefferson eleven at the Polo Grounds on Saturday there will be an intense interest in the proceeding on the part of Yale graduates and partisans.

When Yale determined, after last year's 15 to 0 football defeat by Harvard, to go out and get a "Percy Haughton" of her own, the list of graduates with the requisite qualifications was gone over to the minutest detail, and the nearest thing to a "Haughton" narrowed down to a choice between Frank Hinkey and George Foster Sanford. There was little to choose between the two former Yale stars, and even now, notwithstanding last Saturday's crushing defeat, there seems to be a general desire on the part of Yale men to see Hinkey get another chance to put his theories into practice. Nevertheless, Foster's open confession that the wonderful defensive coaching for which Sanford is justly famous could not have been available in New Haven, at least in the last week, after Princeton showed up Yale's great weakness in line strength.

The friends of Sanford now look forward to Saturday's game at the Polo Grounds for vindication of their boosts for Sanford last year to get the Yale job. Washington and Jefferson was only beaten by great luck, 10 to 9, by Harvard, and then beat Yale and the strong Pittsburgh team, which had defeated Cornell. On Saturday the hitherto obscure Rutgers team, coached this year by Sanford, winds up its season against Washington and Jefferson, and several football experts have already predicted a victory for the boys from New Brunswick.

Their work against Stevens in Hoboken Saturday, when they won, 83 to 0, with many subs in the line-up, speaks volumes for their attack. It takes some team to score 83 points, even against tackling dummies. The mere running up and down the field for that many points indicates speed. As for the defense, that has always been the strongest asset of a team coached by Sanford.

W. and J. Preparing for Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 23.—Realizing that he has a hard task ahead of him in preparing his football squad for the Bucknell game of Thursday and the Rutgers contest in New York on Saturday, Coach Folwell of Washington and Jefferson today had all his men except Paterson out for a hard practice. The big tackle, who was left at Washington, D. C., to recuperate from his injury received on Saturday, was scheduled to leave the national capital tonight and will get here tomorrow. Fleming joined the squad of active men today, and will likely be found in the line-up in the two remaining contests. In spite of their terrific battering up against Georgetown, the players all reported in fairly good condition this afternoon. McCreight has a bruised left leg, but is expected to be in normal condition by Thursday. The practice this afternoon continued for almost two hours. The players had a siege at fundamental football, the coaches working them at tackling the dummy, catching punts, and going down the field under kicks.

FORDHAM'S BIG GAME NEXT.

Maroon Eleven Tuning Up to Tackle Villanova Thursday.

With only two days remaining before what is considered the most important home football game on the Fordham schedule, the Maroon warriors went through a record drill at Fordham Field yesterday, in preparation for the Villanova battle on Thursday. All the players except Wymard and Mulcahy, who sprained his ankle in the Boston tussle last Saturday, appear in fit condition, and "Skip" Wymard pushed them to the limit in probably the last hard scrimmage that will be seen at Fordham this season. Heroic measures were taken all day yesterday to strengthen the scrub team, so as to provide a suitable opposition for the 'Varsity's much-needed drills. As a result, the substitute contingent was increased by twenty-four players who have come out during the season.

Realizing that Villa Nova's superior weight and its consequent line-plunging attack have been the keystone to the victories scored by the Pennsylvanians over Fordham during the last two years, the Maroon coach laid particular attention on the line tactics yesterday. On the offense conditions all seem proper, but it is in the defense that difficulty lies. The second team yesterday was designated as Villanova, and went through all the shifts and trick plays used by the Pennsylvanians, and for the first time in over a month the 'Varsity line was crossed by the scrubs, two touchdowns failing to the second team. The scores came on forward passes started on fake kick formations, which closely resembled the Harvard method of attack last Saturday. However, after a rather sharp criticism by Coach Wymard, the 'Varsity braced, scoring four touchdowns and a field goal. Corriden and Rice featured in the regular attack.

Lafayette Football Player Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 23.—The Lafayette football team got a rest today. It was the first day since Sept. 15 that there has been no practice on March Field. With the exception of a few bruises, none of the members of the team are disabled as a result of the game with Lehigh. There is much grief in the college over the death of C. Marshall Cochran, one of the members of the football team, who was stricken with typhoid fever in the middle of the season. Jim Kennedy, another player who was on the sick list, has recovered so far that he was able to attend the game on Saturday. The preparation for the game with Dickinson on Thanksgiving Day will begin tomorrow.

LEE MAGEE JUMPS TO FEDERAL LEAGUE

Outfielder Assigned to Brooklyn —Wards May Appoint Him Manager.

John M. Ward, Business Manager of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, admitted yesterday that the Wards had engaged Lee Magee of the St. Louis Cardinals. Magee has been flirting with the "Feds" for some time, but deferred making the jump until he was certain that all the peace negotiations were off. When he was certain that there was no hope for amalgamation, he went over to the "Feds" and was assigned to the Brooklyn Club. Mr. Ward said yesterday that it was more than likely that the fast outfielder would be made manager, to succeed Bill Bradley, who resigned at the end of the last season.

Magee is considered one of the fastest outfielders in the older league, and after going around the world on the Giants-White Sox tour, there was a wild scramble for his services. Magee held out last season and refused to listen to the overtures of Gilmore & Co. On account of his dealings with the "Feds" last season, Magee was rebuked by the Britons, who own the St. Louis Club, and also by Miller Huggins, the Cardinal Manager. It is believed that this break with Huggins is the real reason why Magee has jumped to the independent league.

For some time the Wards have been looking for a manager. They made a big offer to Roger Bresnahan, which was declined. Walter Ward, Secretary of the club, announced a short time ago that no plans would be made for next season until a manager had been appointed.

If Magee is appointed manager it is expected that he will begin at once to build up a stronger team for Brooklyn than the "Feds" had across the bridge last season.

The Brooklyn Club is also angling for another star player in the person of Art (Tilly) Shafer, the former third baseman of the Giants, who resigned from baseball to engage in business in Los Angeles, Cal. President Gilmore of the Federal League announced in Chicago yesterday that George Stovall, acting as scout for the "Feds," was now at Shafer's home with an offer which the former Giant could not very well turn down.

It was announced by Gilmore that if Shafer consents to go back into baseball he will probably be assigned to the Brooklyn Club.

Since it was announced by President Tener of the National League and President Ban Johnson of the American League that there would be no compromise with the Federals, there has been a sudden activity on the part of the "Feds" to build up their league for next season. While the officials of organized ball announced that 90 per cent. of their players are signed for next season, the Federals are going to leave no stone unturned to land the other 10 per cent. of the players. As was the case last year, there seems to be no financial obstacle that the Federals are not willing to surmount to get players away from established clubs.

If the position of the Wards is taken as a criterion, the outlaw league is willing to resume its activity of last year. The position of the new league seems to be obstinate enough to continue another season, even at great loss, just to force organized baseball to recognize it. While officials of the major leagues predict that, after the losses of last season, the Federal League will not continue another year, the Independents are going right ahead, anyway.

Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers is expected to visit President Ebbets in a day or two to arrange the training plans for next season. When Manager McGraw announced that he was going to train the Giants in California, Uncle Wilbert immediately hit upon the scheme of taking the Dodgers to the Giants' old stamping ground at Marlin Springs, Texas. Robinson believes that Texas is the best training ground for the Northern clubs, but when McGraw announced that he had abandoned the California trip Robinson's plans were knocked in the head, and it is believed that when he visits Mr. Ebbets this week plans will be made to have the Dodgers train at their old camp at Augusta, Ga.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants stated yesterday that the report that Davey Robertson would jump to the "Feds" was not true, because the hard-hitting outfielder had signed a three years' contract with the Giants, which could not be broken very easily. Robertson got a fair trial with the Giants last season and, although he batted at a fast clip for a few weeks, his hitting fell off during the latter part of the season. It was stated that Robertson, if he does not play with the Giants, will be sent back to Mobile, the team from which he was purchased last year. It is stated that if Robertson is sent back to the minors he will jump to the Federal League.

FIXING THINGS FOR YANKEES

Chicago Hears That Tommy Leach Will Manage Farrell's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Tommy Leach, veteran centre fielder of the Chicago Cubs, is to be appointed manager of the New York Yankees vice Frank Chance, resigned, according to a story circulated here tonight. The deal will be closed, it is said, at the annual meeting of the National League in New York on Dec. 8. A top-notch pitcher now with the Yankees will be turned over to Manager Bresnahan as part of the transaction which will make Tommy a full-fledged major league pilot.

Word from Manhattan has it that John J. McGraw had recommended Leach to Frank Farrell and "Big Bill" Devery, backers of the Yankees.

Call for National League Meeting.

President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday sent the following letter to the Presidents of the various clubs in the league: "The annual meeting of the National League of professional baseball clubs will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1914, at 2 o'clock. The meeting of the Board of Directors will be convened at noon of the same day at the same place."

Football at Columbia Today.

Columbia's upper classmen will clash on the gridiron this afternoon with the underclassmen. For two weeks teams from the two divisions have been practicing on South Field for this game, which will make the first time the pigskin has been put into play on South Field for three years. The more enthusiastic of the undergraduates see in this game a forerunner of the 'Varsity sport on Morningside Heights, and Walter Dwyer, Chairman of the Student Board of Representatives, predicts that Columbia will be represented by a 'Varsity eleven next Fall. The two teams will line up as follows:

Upperclassmen.	Position.	Underclassmen.
Van Buren	Left end	Cochran
Mouquin	Left tackle	Kennedy
Renard	Left guard	Schultze
Osgood	Centre	Bullwinkle
Thompson	Right guard	Todd
Barton	Right tackle	Doble
Jeaneret	Right end	McCarthy
Hollman	Quarter back	Reese
Simonds	Left half back	Munroe
Cleary	Right half back	Munroe
Lauber	Full back	Littauers

Officials—Herbert Reed, Cornell, and T. Thorpe, Columbia.

Cyclists to be Paid in Newark Today

The cyclists who competed in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden last week will receive checks for the prize money and bonuses at the offices of the Cycle Racing Association, Incorporated, in Newark, at 9 o'clock this morning. The winning team of Goullet and Greoda will not be there. Joe Fogler will also be absent. The first two are performing in vaudeville this week and Fogler is acting as their manager. Goullet will receive the biggest check, his pay for the week's riding being about $2,500.

A. A. U. MAKES DISCOVERY.

Finds That Ramsdell, a 'Pro' Trainer, Is Head of Texas Branch.

Athletic officials here have detected a flagrant violation of Amateur Athletic Union ethics, if not of the rules, in the election of F. L. "Tex" Ramsdell, considered a professional, though he may never have been declared a professional, to the Presidency of the Texas Association of the A. A. U. Ramsdell, according to a prominent A. A. U. official, deserted the ranks of the "Simon Pures" when he agreed to coach the University of Pittsburgh track and field team a year ago, and therefore made himself ineligible for the position.

At the annual meeting of the A. A. U. the Texas organization was not represented. Then it first became known here that Ramsdell was President of the organization, and though the fact failed to attract much attention then it has given close observers of amateur athletic doings in the East something to talk about for the last few days.

Ramsdell, although he is considered a professional, is splendidly equipped to head an A. A. U. association, for he knows the sport thoroughly. But the fact that he left the amateur ranks to become a coach has caused amateur athletic officials to express their belief that he should not have been elevated to the Presidency by the Texas Association.

During the time he represented the University of Pennsylvania the Texan was a consistent ten-second man for 100 yards, and was correspondingly as good over the 220-yard route. In 1910 he went to England, and defeated everybody he competed against, winning the British Isles championship at 100 and 200 yards.

While in England he became involved in a controversy with the Amateur Athletic Association of that country. He was charged with professionalism on the grounds that he had received exorbitant expenses for competing at a set of games. He offered a defense, but finally was suspended by the A. A. A. This action of the English association practically established the American as a professional in Europe, and he did not compete there again, returning to this country, where his career extended over about another year.

There is no action that can be taken by the Amateur Athletic Union against Ramsdell, except to suggest to the Texas Association that it select a leader whose amateur standing is fully established.

POSTPONE GARAGE RULES.

State Fire Marshal Heeds Auto Men's Plea—New Speedway.

Through the efforts of the Automobile Trade Association of New York State, the State Fire Marshal has consented to postpone the enforcement of the new garage regulations issued by his department which were to have gone into effect on Dec. 1. This agreement was made at a conference held in Albany between the Marshal and a committee from the association consisting of its President, R. H. Johnston, its Vice President, Chauncey D. Hakes, Charles A. Stewart, its Secretary, A. H. Dudley and Charles Thaddeus Terry, the association's counsel. Those representing the automobile interests pointed out many ways in which they believed the new regulations to be unfair and impractical and argued that they would work a hardship to many hundreds of garage owners in New York State. The Fire Marshal agreed to suspend their enforcement and also invited the committee to suggest new regulations which could meet with the approval of the automobile trade.

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Plans for the construction of the new automobile speedway to be built at the Sheepshead Bay race track are to be furnished by Koehler, Spyr & Farrington, architects, of 489 Fifth Avenue and bids for the construction are being obtained. The work is to be finished by Dec. 15, 1915, and is to consist of concrete and steel grandstands to seat 100,000 and to cost $1,200,000. The track will be two miles in length.

Basket Ball Dates for Seton Hall.

Seton Hall College's basket ball schedule was announced yesterday as follows: Nov. 28, Brooklyn College at South Orange; Dec. 2, Fordham University at South Orange; Dec. 5, Commonwealth Club at South Orange; Dec. 9, pending; Dec. 12, pending; Dec. 17, Georgetown University at South Orange; Dec. 18 Brooklyn College at Brooklyn; Dec. 19, Cathedral College at South Orange; Jan. 6, University of Toronto at South Orange; Jan. 9, St. John's College at Brooklyn; Jan. 12, Fordham University at New York; Jan. 16, open; Jan. 19, Manhattan College at South Orange; Jan. 21, Cathedral College at New York; Jan. 23, Company F, Second Regiment, at Elizabeth; Jan. 27, at Morristown; Feb. 1, A. at South Orange; Feb. 3, Manhattan College at New York; Feb. 5, St. John's College at South Orange; Feb. 10, Lehigh University at South Bethlehem; Feb. 11, open; Feb. 19, Crescent A. C. at South Orange; Feb. 19, George Washington University at South Orange; Feb. 22, Niagara University at South Orange; Feb. 24, Company F, Second Regiment, at South Orange; Feb. 26, Morristown Y. M. C. A. at Morristown; March 3, open; March 6, Muhlenburg College at South Orange.

Substitute Bouts at Olympic A. C.

Substitute bouts were necessary in both the semi-final and final last night at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem. Jack Palmer of Newark, who was scheduled to box Sailor Maher, failed to put in an appearance, and Manager Donnelly substituted Chick West of Holyoke, Mass., and Buddy Ryan of Boston. The latter was so hopelessly outclassed in the fourth round that Referee Roche stopped the contest. Frankie Conifrey and Eddie Morrisey were billed for the semi-final session, but Morrisey was easily defeated by Young Drummie last Saturday night, and the latter was asked to box Conifrey. The latter not unit Conifrey, and Frankie Callahan was substituted, but proved an easy victim for Conifrey. Frankie Daly outpointed Johnny Russel in the first ten-round bout.

Welsh's Big Recent Earnings.

When Freddie Welsh boxes Young Shugrue at Madison Square Garden Dec. 2 the world's lightweight champion will have earned $50,000 within five weeks. This is a remarkable feat for a champion, and has never been equaled by a title holder of the prize ring. Welsh has not picked his opponents since winning the title and met all comers, one after the other. After boxing Shugrue, Welsh will have met more men in the ring since becoming champion than Willie Ritchie did during his career as champion over a year and a half. Up to date Welsh, after arriving from London, with the title, has boxed Matty Baldwin, Ad Wolgast, Charley White, and Jimmy Duffy. Tonight at Boston he boxes Fred Yelle and on Thursday night hooks up with Young Brown at Syracuse.

Bantams in Olympic Ring.

Johnny Daly, the local bantam, will box Terry Miller, the rugged east side bantam, formerly of Chicago, in the feature bout at the Olympic A. C. next Monday night. Daly is now in the best condition of his career. He has been working out for months now at the New Polo A. A. and is ready to show the New York boxing fans that he is even better than when he fought his memorable battles against such stars are Coulon, Williams, and Burns. Daly and Miller have agreed to make 114 pounds, ringside.

Pinehurst Golf Trophy for Becker.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 23.—C. L. Becker of Auburndale, Mass., won the gross score trophy in a golf medal play handicap here today, with a card of 83 for the 18 holes. J. D. C. Kumsey of Brooklyn and J. G. Nicholson of New Bedford, Mass., tied in the net score competition with 77. Nicholson won the tin whistle tournament, which was played in connection with the handicap, finishing two up against bogey.

New World's Bowling Record.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 23.—In rolling up a total of 3,147 points in a match game under tournament restrictions with the local Zumalweiss team last night, the Schmidt bowling quintet of St. Paul claims to have established a world's record. The previous high score of 3,012 was made by the St. Paul Knispels at the Toledo tournament in 1913.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE WOULD COME BACK

Striving to Renew Its Alliance with A. A. U., Which Was Severed Recently.

Although receiving a hard blow from the Amateur Athletic Union at its last annual meeting, when the governing amateur body severed its alliance with the National Catholic Amateur Athletic League, the league is again quite active. W. J. Slattery of Philadelphia, its President and organizer, is making strenuous efforts to regain the league's lost prestige, and if he succeeds in accomplishing his task he will seek to renew the alliance with the A. A. U. In order to accomplish this he would have to demonstrate that the league is on a firm basis, national in scope, and prepared to carry on the activities that marked the organiation at its inception, five years ago.

Slattery remained here several days after the A. A. U. meeting last week and enlisted the support of several Catholic athletic clubs in this city in his campaign to assist the C. A. A. L. to the plane it held in track and field circles when it was regarded as a formidable ally of the A. A. U. He conferred with the leaders of the local Catholic Athletic League, and received encouragement, if not actual guarantees of support, from them.

He also aims to bring Buffalo and Baltimore, once strongholds of the league, back into the fold. He was in Buffalo the latter part of last week, and will shortly visit Baltimore, to see what he can accomplish there.

At present Philadelphia is the only city where the C. A. A. L. has any influence. Almost every C. A. A. L. athlete registered with the A. A. U. comes from Philadelphia, there being almost 200 members.

When the Catholic Amateur League was formed five years ago it gave promise of becoming one of the strongest athletic leagues in the country and had thousands of members. Slattery, who was its first President, controlled the organization with a whip hand, and had everything running smoothly when he was called away. He was in South America out of reach of the league's doings for three years, during which time the organization fell to pieces, losing most of its members, and being allowed to become inactive. The Middle Atlantic Association requested that its affiliation with the A. A. U. be severed, and its request was complied with last Monday.

Word was received here yesterday that D. F. McNichol, one of the best mile runners in the British Isles, died of pneumonia while serving with his regiment, the Sherwood Foresters, at Shoreham, Sussex, England, on Oct. 29. McNichol was the British mile champion in 1911, winning the A. A. A. title in 4:22 1-5. In addition, he also captured the Midland Counties mile title, the Scottish mile champion, and was London title-holder at the same distance. He won the Scotch one-mile championship in 1912 and the half-mile championship in 1913. He held the Scotch 1,000-yard native record of 2:17, made at Glasgow on Aug. 7, 1911.

It is believed that Eddie Frick, the New York A. C. athlete, who won the metropolitan senior half-mile championship in 1912, will shortly become affiliated with the Bronx Church House. Harry Smith, Captain of the latter team, will enter him in the junior national championships on Dec. 29, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. President Rubian of the Metropolitan Association was asked whether he would be eligible to compete in the juniors' national events after having won a senior metropolitan title. Nothing in the rules covers this point, and Rubien ruled that he would be eligible.

Platt Adams, the world's premier broad jumper, has entered his specialty in the Irish-American A. C. games, which take place at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. The Newark athlete is one of the thirteen New York A. C. men who will compete in the games. Adams will try for a new record in the running broad jump. He holds the best indoor mark of 23 feet 2 inches. The Winged Fistites have secured one of the largest and most select entries in their history. Ted Meredith and Homer Baker will battle an old score when they meet in a special 1,000-yard run, which will be one of the features.

Yale has indicated that she will send a team down for the junior national cross-country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park on Dec. 5, and in an indirect manner word has reached A. A. U. headquarters that Cornell will be represented by its intercollegiate championship team in the national senior run over the same course the following Saturday. Billy Queal, the professional distance champion, who coaches the Yale harriers, has sent for blanks, and may file his entries in a few days.

Athletes of all descriptions face a busy three months, for the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association has issued sanctions for almost fifty track and field meets, road runs, and boxing and wrestling tournaments to be held in and around New York. The track and field dates are as follows: Nov 28, Seventy-fourth Regiment A. A., Buffalo; Mercury A. C., Marathon; Richmond County Advance, road run; Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo; Nov. 28, Irish-American A. C.; 29, St. Bridget's Lyceum, road run; Dec. 2, Father Mathew's T. A. Society, Newark; 4, Sixty-fifth Regiment A. A., Buffalo; 5, Fourteenth Regiment A. A., Seventy-fourth Regiment A. A., Buffalo; 10, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A.; 12, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., Bronx Church House; 19, Thirteenth Regiment A. A.; 20 Trinity Club, novice road run; 31, Seventy-first Infantry A. A.; Jan. 1, Hollywood Inn A. A., road run; 9, Xavier A. A.; 14, Millrose A. A.; 16, Catholic Club of Brooklyn; 23, Brooklyn College A. A.; 30, Fordham University, Diocesan Union C. Y. M.; Feb. 13, Knights of St. Antony, Bronx Church House, road run; March 5, Sixty-fifth Infantry A. A., Buffalo.

Boxing dates allotted are: Dec. 5 and 7, National Turn Verein, Newark; 10 and 12, Crescent A. C.; 14 and 16, City A. C.; 15 and 17, Cathedral Club, Brooklyn; 17 and 19, New York A. C.; Jan. 7 and 9, New York A. C.; Feb. 18 and 20, New York A. C.; March 8 and 10, New York A. C.; 21, 22, and 24, New York A. C. The St. George Club has been allotted Dec. 2 for a wrestling tournament.

YALE'S CALL FOR HOCKEY.

Elis' Chances for Good Team and Championship Seem Bright.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—Yale's Winter sport plans were partly outlined this afternoon, when Capt. Sweeney of the hockey team called the candidates together in the trophy room of the gymnasium and gave them training and playing advice. Nearly fifty were present. They were notified that practice would be begun immediately in the arena which was constructed here last Winter, and which assures the Yale team artificial ice and regular daily practice at home. Until last year the Yale team was compelled to go to the St. Nicholas Rink, New York City, for practice except on the rare occasions when it was available on New Haven ponds or natural ice rinks. This limited the practice to only a few candidates. Capt. Sweeney announced today that Tom Howard had been re-engaged as Yale coach.

From the list of candidates enrolled today the outlook seems excellent—Capt. Sweeney, centre; M. R. Herron, point; R. Macdonald, right wing; F. V. Burgess, left wing; M. B. Schiller and T. G. Driscoll, goals, and C. D. Dickey, wing.

Several of last year's substitutes who are still available are Washburn, 1916; Betts, 1916; Kent, 1916; Marlow, 1915, in the defensive line, and Spiegle, 1916, and Bangs, 1915, forwards. Promising candidates from last year's freshman team are Landon, Blerwirth, and Capt. Murray, for the defense, and Benner, Blossom, Buchanan, and F. Blossom, forwards.

As Harvard lost its entire last year's team, except Capt. Claflin and Wanamaker, and Princeton has only a single member of her last season's aggregation, Capt. Peacock, Yale has an unusual opportunity to grasp the intercollegiate championship.

TIGERS WEAK IN HOCKEY.

Hobey Baker and Capt. Kuhn Will Be Missing from the Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 22.—Preparation for the Winter sports season started here in earnest last week. Basket ball and hockey candidates were called out and the first steps taken toward the development of the teams. The Tigers are in a poor way for hockey, Capt. Grant Peacock being the only member of the championship 1913-14 team who is still in college. The greatest problem is the discovery of a man to fill Hobey Baker's shoes at rover. Capt. Kuhn, who ably supplemented Baker's whirlwind dashes up the ice in the championship games last Winter, will also be missing.

A good deal of confidence is felt in the ability of the sophomores out for the team. The include J. and W. Humphreys, McAdoo, Hills, Schoen, Scully, and Straus. Of these men all but Scully were members of the St. Paul (Concord) team. The Humphreys are the best defensive players that ever came to Princeton, and they will be relied upon almost entirely to check the attack of opponents.

There is more veteran material available in basket ball. Members of last year's team who are still in college include Capt. Frank Gill. Eddie and Freddie Trenkmann, the football stars; Jackson, Buck, and Salmon. Besides these, last year's freshman five will furnish a number of good players. The Tigers' first game will be with Fordham on Dec. 5.

Winners with the Cue.

Close playing was witnessed last night in the two games decided in the amateur straight-rail billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. In the first contest C. G. Willard defeated J. Berger by the score of 50 to 41 in fifty innings. The second match resulted in a victory for G. Hall over M. Eisenfer by the score of 50 to 36 after thirty-one innings of play.

George T. Moon, Jr., added another victory to his list in the amateur class C 18.2 balk line tournament at the Academy in Brooklyn last night when he defeated Claude R. Lewis by the score of 200 to 184 in fifty-six innings.

The best game thus far played in the English amateur billiard championship at Doyle's Academy was contested last night when R. H. Tyrer defeated S. Levy by a score of 500 to 238. The match ran sixty-five innings, the winner making a high cluster of 26, while Levy gathered 28. The game was the first of the second round, in which there are still seven matches to be played.

The second block of the three nights' match at three-cushion carrom billiards between George M. Sailsbury and M. Henry, being decided at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy, 181st Street and Broadway, last night resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 50 to 46. This brings the total for Henry to date up to 100 points, while Sailsbury's aggregate for the two matches was 96 points. The final block of fifty points will be decided this evening.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 23.—Henry Cline defeated Walter Cochran, 300 to 67, in a Billiard Players' League match tonight. Averages and high runs: Cline—Average, 25; high run, 109. Cochran—Average, 6 1-11; high run, 40.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 23.—Albert Cutler defeated Jake Schaefer, 500 to 210, in a Billiard Players' League match tonight. Averages and high runs: Cutler—Average, 9 21-31; high run, 26. Schaefer—Average, 7 2-31; high run, 50.

Schooner Yacht Guinevere Sold.

The three-masted steam auxiliary schooner yacht Guinevere has been sold for the estate of the late Robert P. Doremus to Vice Commodore Edgar Palmer of the American Yacht Club through Gielow & Orr of this city. Guinevere was built in 1908 for W. Harry Brown of Pittsburgh. While owned by him the yacht was named Visitor II., and made a number of off-shore cruises, giving a good account of herself with regard to speed under sail and seaworthiness.

TURKEYS PLENTIFUL HERE.

President Marks Promises They Will Be Cheap in Free Markets.

Borough President Marks said yesterday that, notwithstanding the reported scarcity of turkeys, there would be plenty of them on sale in the free markets at reasonable prices.

The prices on poultry in the open markets yesterday were: Turkeys, 28, 25, and 22 cents per pound; young Long Island ducks, 21 cents per pound; fancy stuffed goose, 23 cents per pound; finest large roasting chickens, 22 cents per pound.

Prices on other supplies for the Thanksgiving table are:

Fresh hams, 15 cents; sirloin steak, 18 cents; choice rib roast, 14 cents; leg Canada lamb, 12½ cents; lamb chops, 14 cents; sugar-cured hams, 18 cents; onions, six pounds for 5 cents; grapefruit, 3 cents; potatoes, 80 cents a bushel; cabbage, 5 cents a head; red cabbage, 5 and 6 cents; red onions, two quarts for 5 cents; carrots, two quarts for 5 cents; beets, four bunches for 5 cents; celery, 10 cents a bunch.

TO OPEN SHEEPSHEAD SPEEDWAY IN JUNE

Promoters Plan to Hold International Contests on Reconstructed Race Track.

Promoters of the new Sheepshead Bay race track speedway plan to take the public into their confidence tomorrow when a special meeting of the new organization will be held and officers elected. The sale of the old race track has progressed so far that plans are being drawn for improvement and the construction of the two-mile auto course. Koehler, Spyr, and Farrington, architects, have been at work for nearly two weeks on the plans for the rebuilding of the grand stands and a new clubhouse, and estimates are being requested for construction work.

Although no specific details are obtainable it is said that the speedway and new stands will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, the stands will seat 90,000, the largest in the world, and the track will open about next June 15. The construction of the stands will be started in a few weeks.

While the new speedway is being promoted by a syndicate of automobile men, it is being financed by New York capitalists, the names of whom are being carefully guarded, although J. C. Nicholls, who has been active in the promotion of the speedway, says there will be no secrets after tomorrow. It is said that Karl Fisher and Mr. Wheeler, who are largely interested in the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, represent certain Western financial interests, while the New York end of the money is being taken care of by Mr. Herd.

The charter of incorporation is expected to be approved at Albany today, and a copy will be forwarded at once to this city. This charter, together with the complete plans for the new motor spe

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1914.

OUR CENTRAL BANKING RESERVE.

Washington officials consolidate the statements of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks and put the country's total reserve deposits at the splendid figure of $227,138,000. That works out at 89 per cent. of gold against all liabilities, and 105 per cent. of all liabilities after deduction of 40 per cent. of gold reserve against Federal Reserve notes in circulation. The only banking statements at all comparable with that were those made by some of the banks in the interior in 1907. It will be remembered that some of them proudly advertised that their cash exceeded their capital stock, and that their proportion of reserves against liabilities approximated those above given for our unified national system. The statements of 1907 and 1914 are liable to the same remark. They are revoltingly large, and are not banking business.

But now there is an explanation not available as an excuse in 1907. Our centralized reserves now are large because the system has not got under way, not because the managers of the reserves are hoarding against any foreseen danger. The consolidated statement shows rediscounts $5,607,000, and Federal reserve notes in circulation $1,215,000, but the reserves have been paid in for many times that installment on account of the business which the system must do. There is no option for the reserves to be maintained on the present basis. There are compulsion of interest and necessity for the quarter of a billion reserves to be put to banking use. The emergency currency is too costly to be maintained when Federal currency can be had. As the better and cheaper form is substituted for the other the necessity for maintenance of reserves against it will grow. The rediscounts also will grow with the inevitable resumption of trade activity. It is as impossible as undesirable to maintain present conditions, which, if they meant what the face of the figures seem to imply, would give foreign observers an impression of collapse rather than of abnormal strength. Even as the matter stands they grudge us our unused gold. We have sent abroad on the current movement a total of gold rivaling the entire gold in the Bank of England, and we have several times as much gold not in banking use. It is ours, but we have no social right to do as we wish with it, under present conditions of want and misery throughout the world. Our idle gold ought to be put to banking use, here or elsewhere. Those who prevent it are as obnoxious as other monopolists.

The Federal Reserve system is the sufficient guarantee that the quarter billion of banking resources will not remain idle, and that it will not be misused. Our local Clearing House has served fair notice that its share, $176,830,540, of surplus reserves is not available for imprudent ventures. It thus drew the line in the exact place where it has been drawn abroad by other bankers under an even greater stress. Governments and banks in all countries where banking is understood have thrown all assets into one great pool for the maintenance of commerce, but have declared that they have no moral right to sustain the fabric of speculation upon the Exchanges. It is different with the processes of trade. Abroad Governments will back the paper of approved buyers of commodities for manufacture, or of employers of labor. There is no necessity for that here, but the same principles have been proclaimed by the guardians of the quarter billion of idle and "surplus" bank reserves. They will not remain idle, and when employed will not be a surplus fund spread before the eyes of the covetous.

Those who want to use those idle funds must run a double gauntlet. First, such scrutiny as that proclaimed by our Clearing House will be exercised in each of the twelve districts. Second, the fact of that scrutiny must be shown to the satisfaction of the central authority at Washington. The working of the system can be illustrated by that of the cotton pool, which is outside of the Federal system, and yet is worked along similar lines. Planters wanting advances must first apply to their local banks. After passing that test the national pool will lend its assistance, but the local banker must act first. Similarly member banks must first take responsibility for advances under the Federal system, then the district bank will lend assistance, finally the Federal Reserve Board can command the unified resources for the assistance of any district bank. It is not a central bank and the management is at Washington, of course. There is the difference of an entire syllable between central and Federal, as any one can see. The control is at Washington, but it cannot control $176,830,540 until after the control of New York has exhausted itself. While New York retains control of that share of the disposable assets the hand may be at Washington, but the will will be at New York. Anybody can see the difference between the Federal system and the central system which Senator ALDRICH preferred, and which Congress rejected.

AS OLD AS THE HILLS.

BOUCK WHITE is unjust to Socialism when he saddles upon it the responsibility for his cheap attempt at notoriety in the matter of his "new marriage vow." When he apologizes for it by saying that "Socialism believes in squaring all customs by the facts" he places the blame for himself upon an economic theory which has sins enough of its own to answer for. There are Socialists who are decent and self-respecting; BOUCK WHITE should not burden them with his itch for a more than questionable fame.

For a while, anyway, we are to hear a good deal about BOUCK WHITE; and it is well at the beginning that we should divest him of illusions and understand him. His type is older than the hills; but every time it reappears men who do not read history and whose memory goes back only a few years take it seriously. He mistakes notoriety for fame; and while he runs his course he is likely to mislead many impressionable young people and wreck their lives. The curse of the free-love propaganda—old and even eternal, though every new prophet of it seems to convince himself that he is saying something new—is that the souls it ruins are not those of the naturally depraved, but are in the main good, harmless people who are dazzled by the glitter of what they think is a new philosophy.

WHITE, of course, thinks and cares nothing for this. He has set out on his harmful course with an advertisement given to him by a City Magistrate, and he appreciates the full value of it. He will end as have the others, his precursors, who have followed his star; but in the meantime many young men, and especially many young women, may be led astray by the false lights he sets. If they knew how old the course is, and how sure is the disaster, they would not be misled; but that is a knowledge which comes only from an acquaintance with the facts of human experience that is denied to the special class of people to whom WHITE makes his insidious appeal. He will do damage while he lasts.

THE PRIDE OF NATIONALITY.

We can understand HANNIBAL and JUGURTHA, we can understand MITHRIDATES. They hated Rome and they fought Rome. We can understand them because the Roman citizen must have been altogether the most arrogant, insolent, overbearing, self-righteous, and absolutely intolerable person of the ancient world. Whether it were in the distant and gloomy Pontus, in the African spheres of interest, in the land of the Franks, or in Britain or in Germany, they must have hated the Roman for his swagger and his impudent assumption of superiority. His assumption was justified, to be sure, but his way of showing it must have made the barbarians feel like writing to the papers, as Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM wrote to THE TIMES on Sunday, or as Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS wrote to Lord NEWTON, in the letter we published yesterday, both protesting against the exhibition of similar traits by our German and German-American friends in their efforts to win American support and sympathy for Germany's cause. Mr. ADAMS says that the Americans are competent to form their own opinions and that they, therefore, "invariably resent the schoolmaster and the propagandist." Mr. PUTNAM says that the Americans will not accept "this curious contention that our fellow-citizens of German birth have a right to shape our opinions or to control our utterances on pending questions."

We know that the feeling which prompted Mr. ADAMS and Mr. PUTNAM to these expressions is rife in this country, what is called the German propaganda has aroused some resentment here. But we must be forbearing, we must be tolerant. Above all, we must not forget that we ourselves have sometimes offended in this particular. Germany is a young nation and has not yet outgrown that propensity for boasting which was made a charge against us half a century ago. Our schoolbooks taught us that the proudest exclamation of man should be "I am an American." The 'tarnal Yankee nation was bragged about, not only here but in foreign parts. When CHARLES SUMNER at the age of 26 made his first visit to Europe he was a good deal troubled by the prejudice against Americans which he encountered almost everywhere. It had been aroused by the behavior of Americans who believed that even then this was the greatest nation on earth, and who made offensive demonstrations of their belief. Mr. SUMNER, a young gentleman of good breeding and real cultivation of mind, dispelled that unfavorable impression as far as he personally was concerned, but not for many years thereafter did Americans in foreign parts have the good sense to pull in their horns a bit.

It has been much remarked upon that Germans, especially Prussians, sojourning in this country, treat us with that "certain condescension in foreigners" which was the theme of LOWELL'S essay. They assume airs of superiority which may now and then provoke resentment, but in most cases provoke only mirth. The American who, with very good sense, laid aside the habit of insistent boasting which was attributed to him as a characteristic half a century ago, will nevertheless not admit that the men of any other race or any other planet are superior to himself. He is amused at such assumptions. Some annoyance may have been caused by the way the Germans have pressed their point here. They have told us that we were, of course, quite ignorant of the causes of the war, a defect they were magnanimous enough to overlook, but they felt that it was their duty to supply the information we lacked; then, of course, having seen the light, we should give them our sympathy and desire their triumph. They were not long in discovering that the Americans were the one people on earth who were thoroughly well informed as to the origin of the war, and their tone has changed. Now and then some returning traveler, or some German friend who has been unaware of the extent of our information, harps upon the old tune, but in general the note has changed. There has been a marked subsidence, too, in the flood of appeal and argument—probably because it has become apparent that they could not breast the current of public opinion here, which, as Mr. ADAMS says, is all running one way.

But there should be no criticism of the faithful German effort to win our favoring opinion. Resentment on that score would be unbecoming. Mr. ADAMS supplies an apt parallel when he recalls the effort we made to set England right in our war between the States. The English current then ran pretty much all one way, there was only here and there a statesman like JOHN BRIGHT, who gave his sympathies to the North. We sent Mr. BEECHER over to present, with his eloquence, the case of the North, and Mr. ADAMS says that to the great annoyance of his father, who was our Minister at the Court of St. James's, we sent out "a host of clergymen, "journalists, lecturers, and characters otherwise eminent to descend "like a swarm of locusts on Great "Britain and instruct the people" as to their moral obligations. In recalling our more or less unavailing efforts to set the English people right we may come to a clearer understanding of the attitude of our German friends and of the zeal with which they have labored among us. We must make allowance for their patriotic zeal and we must take account, too, of the pride of nationality. If the Prussian thinks that he is superior to the American, that his "Kultur" is a finer thing than our enlightenment, let him think so. We can return the inverted compliment. But we ought to regard with real interest and welcome the sincere efforts of anybody from anywhere to influence our judgment by information, argument, and appeal. That, at least, has been the policy of THE TIMES in opening its columns freely to the presentation of the German case. The American people have candidly examined what was put before them, when real information was given they have profited by it, they have instinctively rejected sophistry, and they have made up their own minds in their own way.

NICOTINE OR FURFURAL?

A correspondent of The London Globe warns the public against sending cigarettes to the young soldiers, and begs them to send instead the comforting pipe. He reminds his readers that in the Irish and northern commands Lord GRENFELL and Gen. OLIPHANT put severe limitations on cigarette smoking, absolutely forbidding it on fatigues or whenever under arms, including field operations and manoeuvres, while no such restriction was placed on pipe-smoking. The young soldier, he says, is an inveterate cheap cigarette smoker and suffers from it such ills as disordered heart action and increased pulse, with, in some instances, trembling of the hands and fingers. Decidedly, send him a pipe and reform his health to the point of marching efficiency.

Just at present we are thinking of our universities as schools of discipline from the point of view of our possible involvement in war. War will come no nearer because we have an army of well-trained, healthy young men emerging from their formative experience. Shall we ask our college authorities to forbid cigarettes and permit pipes? As a matter of fact, pipes are at present fashionable among the undergraduates, and if they are the more innocuous of the two forms of smoking it would be a pity to imperil their popularity by official encouragement. They are liked not only for their generosity in the matter of nicotine, but also because they offer a large surface on which you can scratch names and dates on the occasion of a more or less historic "smoker." They have rich associations and a lot of literature has been wound about them that offers itself freely for quotation. But sentiment has little place in discipline, and scientific accuracy ought to be put in charge. The case of the cigarette versus the pipe has been taken up anew in medical journals, and the authoritative Lancet has been freely cited as stating that the cigarette, from the point of view of nicotine poisoning, was less harmful than the cigar, and that the pipe was the worst of the three. The Lancet did not stop there, however, but went on to admit that practical observation indicated an opposite rating in the actual effect on the smoker's health, and debated the effect of toxic factors other than nicotine. Furfural, for example, belonging to the class of bodies known as aldehydes, pungent substances causing an irritant action upon all mucous membrane. This furfural is always present, the writer states, in the smoke of the cheap and popular American cigarettes. And the cheapest cigarettes among those examined showed the largest proportion of furfural.

It is not yet determined that furfural is at the bottom of the ills attributed to cigarette smoking, but we can act on the facts already assembled, and if our young students choose to smoke cigarettes instead of pipes, the Faculty can see to it that they buy a sufficiently expensive brand.

CITY PLANNING.

Destructive criticism is in its element when it can attack a city like New York, a misshapen mass of gigantic errors, due not to poor planning but to no planning. The fact that it is beautiful in spite of its blemishes is no one's fault but its own. President MCANENY, in appointing an advisory committee to help the Board of Estimate in the consideration of plans affecting the future physical development of the city, has acted with the foresight that is one of his characteristics.

The future physical development of New York City presents a problem of such extraordinary difficulty that commerce, industry, and art cannot too soon collaborate toward its solution. The men included in the new committee are engineers, architects, financiers, railroad officers, merchants, and public officials. The work of formulating a general scheme of improvement with which all local improvements may be co-ordinated is that in which they are to aid the Board of Estimate and Apportionment's Committee on City Plan, the board's attention having hitherto been confined to individual improvements. Any honor that may accrue to them will be earned, but the chance to work directly for the fame of one's city carries with it its own reward.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An American Reporter in Germany.

In these days of telegraphic communication, with and without wires, not for emergency use, but as the routine and almost exclusive method of news distribution, it is no small achievement to make mailed dispatches rival in both interest and importance their more rapidly traveling rivals for attention. This, however, is what has been accomplished by the representative of THE TIMES, whose report of observations in Berlin was printed yesterday under date of Nov. 1. The same correspondent did the same thing before when, by a combination of enterprise, courage, and good luck, he managed to reach, and for several days to remain at, the Great Headquarters of the German Army in the west.

It may be worth while to note the fact that this remarkably successful invader of the mystery in which the Germans have chosen to veil their military operations, and especially the movements of the Kaiser, is not a veteran follower of wars, experienced in eluding the rigors of censorship, but a young reporter who came to THE TIMES staff fresh from college—Yale, by the way—hardly more than two years ago, and had since done, until his transfer to our London office a year ago, only regular local work as assigned in ordinary course.

His account of the Kaiser's daily life a few miles from the front attracted even more notice in England, whither it was promptly cabled, than it did here, and was generally recognized as a journalistic feat far out of the common. Yesterday's narrative was less of an exploit, but it was not less valuable, since from it the reader could get what so many of us have sought without much success—an unprejudiced exposition of public sentiment as it exists in Germany, and an accurate account of the war's effect on the general population.

What seems particularly to have struck this observer is the breaking down of the barriers, so tall and strong, that hitherto have separated members of the military caste from all civilians—a change truly significant, and indicative that the war, so far, has not been all loss for Germany. He emphasizes anew and more strongly the bitterness of German hatred for England, and refutes the rumors of dissensions among the several kinds of Germans, and pictures them as enduring their innumerable bereavements without resentment and with as much pride as grief.

Sees the Law Itself Imperiled.

In another column on this page there appears today a letter to the Editor of THE TIMES, written by a man convicted of murder and under sentence of death. It is a remarkable, perhaps unique, production to come from such a source because of the almost complete absence from it of evidences of personal apprehension.

The appeal for justice, the protest against its withholding, are strong and moving, but both the appeal and the protest are rather that the dignity and righteousness of law and its orderly administration may be preserved than that an undeserved punishment may not be inflicted on the author of the letter.

FRANK is too intelligent not to realize fully the horror and the terror of his position after the failure of so many efforts—so nearly all possible efforts—to save him from a dreadful fate, but he sees clearly that more than his own life and death is involved, and it is upon this greater thing that he tries to fix the attention of the country.

He feels regret, presumably, as does everybody in the multitude of Americans who are convinced of his innocence, that his case has come down to a dispute about technicalities of procedure—technicalities that have no real relevancy to the material questions at issue. Certainly his present argument deals with the larger and basic problem created by the circumstances of his trial. He views the situation objectively, not subjectively, and sees involved in its settlement not himself, but the dearly acquired safeguards of civilized humanity.

The letter has the more acute interest because of the fact that only yesterday Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court denied Frank's appeal for a writ to carry his case before that court for review.

America, Too, Has Problems.

Merely because our own problem of unemployment does not compare in seriousness with that of Belgium, or, indeed, with that in any of the countries now at war, is not a sufficient reason, of course, for ignoring its demand for solution. And ignored it has not been, as a matter of fact; but those who know local conditions best evidently cannot overcome their apprehensions that the more moving appeals coming from abroad may lead to forgetfulness of the fact that considerable numbers of people here are feeling the indirect effects of the great conflict and confront the approaching Winter with precarious employment or none at all.

The Secretary of the not very happily named Vacation War Relief Fund expressed this fear in the letter we printed Sunday. While not asking for any withholding of gifts from the various foreign funds, she pleaded that our own unfortunates, too, might receive the help and attention so many of them need.

The organization for which Miss WERMORE spoke is doing the practical work of bringing employers and the unemployed together, and its efforts deserve the assistance she asked from all who can further its ends.

Mystery Added to Mystery.

That Sir OLIVER LODGE is a man of real scientific attainments, and eminent in more than one field of research, cannot be denied, even by those who most regret that so much of his time of late years has been devoted to a subject to which, "by definition," the methods of science cannot be applied. He has convinced himself, by what he thinks the use of those methods, that communication with the dead has been demonstrated and survival after death proved, but his evidence is such as to make its rejection inevitable, even by those whose faith in the immortality of the soul, otherwise derived, is as firm as his.

Sir OLIVER treats as scornfully as do the credulous haunters of the back parlors where common "mediums" effect their impudent deceptions the easy explanations of the "phenomena" they exploit, and yet what he brings back from the misty Beyond is nothing except the familiar futilities. His ghosts, too, squeak and gibber a foolish jargon that should seemingly add a new terror to death for all who believe that reveals what our intelligencers are coming to.

That it doesn't do so, even for men of Sir OLIVER'S stamp, when they fall into that sorry morass of willing delusion, is quite the darkest mystery their labors reveal. Beside it "raps" and "spirit writing" and "materialization" and "levitation" and the whole bag of tricks hardly deserve to be called puzzling.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Prof. Corwin Sees Good Reason to Doubt Its Constitutionality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The argument of your correspondent, John Gill, to prove the Anti-Allen act constitutional is in every way remarkable. He cites the California Land act in support of his contention, but that act is based avowedly on the theory that the treaty of 1911 with Japan did not secure Japanese subjects in this country the right to acquire real property for agricultural purposes. If that theory turns out to be incorrect the law itself, of course, goes to the ground. (100 U. S. 483, 133 U. S. 258.)

Not less elementary is the distinction between political and personal rights. The former are by very definition rights of citizenship, though the right to vote is sometimes bestowed upon aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens. The right to secure a livelihood, on the other hand, by reputable and honest labor is a personal right and as such is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that "No State shall deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." This provision does not prevent the Legislature from making reasonable classifications, but the denial of the right of employment merely because of alienage is a purely arbitrary classification and accordingly unconstitutional. (118 U. S. 356.)

But Mr. Gill urges the fact that the Anti-Allen act applies only to work done by private contractors for the public, that is, for the State itself. The consideration is immaterial, for whatever of its powers a State is ostensibly exercising at a particular moment it is always subject to the supreme and controlling authority of the Constitution. In the case of Baker vs. Portland an enactment the precise counterpart of the New York statute now under discussion was pronounced void both in relation to national treaties and to the Fourteenth Amendment. (5 Sawyer 566; see also 5 Sawyer 526.)

But lastly Mr. Gill says: "What the contractors have agreed to they cannot question upon constitutional grounds." It is of course true that in some instances a person can waive his own constitutional rights, but it is equally true that nobody can waive another person's constitutional rights. It is sufficient for all practical purposes that the Anti-Alien act is null and void because of its operation upon the rights of aliens in the United States. For this reason it can be ignored by all persons with impunity. Besides it is presumable that the contractors agreed to be bound by the act only on the supposition, subject to correction, that it was a constitutional limitation upon their own rights, at any rate where these are protected by the national Constitution! EDWARD S. CORWIN.
Princeton, N. J., Nov. 21, 1914.

The Hebrew Day Nursery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hebrew Day Nursery and Kindergarten of Brooklyn, situated at 320 South Third Street, is located in the very heart of Williamsburg. To this institution women whose husbands have either died or else have become very ill bring their young children while they go out to earn an honest livelihood by working at a machine in some stuffy, unhealthful factory, or by slaving all day long over a washtub. From 6:30 in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening these children are being taken care of by a trained and sympathetic matron, and not only receive four meals daily, but are given clothing and other necessaries of life.

Besides this, the Directors of the nursery have decided to devote three rooms in the building to the use of boys and girls of the neighborhood as a club centre, at present, where they can meet and enjoy the pleasures of social and literary clubs. Here under proper supervision they will come of an evening to meet respectable children, and thus will be prevented from getting into bad company, besides being saved from death or injury while skating or playing in the streets.

One dollar from you will help us in our work and will enable us to give the benefits described to many people.

HARRY A. HARRISON,
First Hebrew Day Nursery and Kindergarten of Brooklyn.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1914.

Her Brother in Times War Picture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Picture Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 18 I have recognized my brother in one of the pictures, which I have immediately sent to my parents in France. All have recognized him also, and wish to have, each one, that picture entitled "French Infantry Halt for Lunch on the Way to the Front." SISTER ALAIN.
New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20, 1914.

FRANK ON HIS OWN CASE.

A Remarkable Letter from a Man Under Sentence of Death.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deep interest and appreciation the editorials bearing on my case appearing in your issues of THE TIMES Nov. 16 and 17. I feel that your editorials, with rare insight, have accurately diagnosed the issues of the proposition, and have accentuated the crux of the situation.

Far and away more important than the shell of legal intricacies and technicalities is the reality beneath the shell—the question of human right and justice. The question to be decided is whether or not an unruly mob, operating in an atmosphere of smoldering violence and prejudice, may, with impunity and the apparent seal of judicial approval, invade our courts and compel verdicts. Are the safeguards thrown about defendants, which have been developed and insisted upon during the many years past as fundamental at common law, to be cast ruthlessly aside, just because a howling, violent mob threatens?

Our motion "to set aside" becomes not the invoking of a technicality, which may be lightly sidetracked because procedure is, or is not, thus and so; but it invokes a basic human right, a right grounded in the fibre of Anglo-Saxon intelligence and civilization. Orderly trial by a jury is one thing, the rank disorder of a lynch-crazy mob is another. They are diametrically opposed; one cannot be justified or substituted for the other. One is right, the other dastardly.

It surely cannot obtain that truth and innocence be forever throttled. It never, surely, is too late to do right and to hear the truth. This outrageous charge against me was hastily conceived in error, and brought forth in prejudicial hate. I cannot believe that, in this day, with still time to right the wrong, a judicial murder will be perpetrated. They may take human life and attempt to annihilate human honor, but I am confident that the truth cannot be strangled to death.

I am grateful that you have seen the truth in this horrible affair. That you have seen fit to air the facts in THE TIMES bespeaks your courage.

LEO M. FRANK.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20, 1914.

A GERMAN "OBSESSION."

Mr. Putnam Receives a Letter About "the Lying English Sheets."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received a letter (one of a number that have come to me during the past weeks) which may be of interest to the readers of THE TIMES. It impresses me as a typical illustration of the curious obsession that has come upon Germans on both sides of the Atlantic as a result of the German craze for world domination and of their bitter hatred of England, the power which, as they have convinced themselves, constitutes the sole obstacle in the way of such domination.

The letter, which comes from a well-known German merchant of this city, reads as follows:

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to certain letters written by one George Haven Putnam in The Evening Post and THE NEW YORK TIMES. I find these letters very amusing, as they show that you get your information from the lying English sheets and their "annexe" (THE NEW YORK TIMES) in this country. I take it you are an American, but if you are an Englishman please consider this letter as not having been written. It is useless to argue with people who get their information from the lying English sheets.

I believe you have a business house in London, but not on the Continent. I write you to say what a contemptible scoundrel a man must be who sits in his warm, comfortable library and who advertises himself with lies at the expense of the German people who are dying for their country. I returned from England last week and I know conditions from personal experience, and no one can stop me from telling the truth. I am sorry that there is in your head such a howling wilderness. Sincerely yours,

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.
New York, Nov. 21, 1914.

Kipling on "Bobs."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So he failed, eh? Kipling failed! The Master Singer of the East and West, the very man who wrote:

"For East is East and West is West;
But never the twain shall meet,"

this man has failed! But there is an undercurrent which runs like a fine, bright line of life through this latest masterpiece of Kipling, which perhaps you have not discovered.

It was not the fact that "Bobs" was a "strategist," that he had "soldierly qualities," or was a "friend of the children and poor" that vibrated the heart strings of Kipling. If nothing else lives this will:

"Three hundred miles of cannon spoke
When the Master Gunner died."

* * * Before his eye grew dim
He had seen the faces of the sons
Whose sires had served with him.
He had touched their sword hilts and greeted each, * * *
And there was virtue in touch and speech."

"Never again the war-wise face * * *
That pleaded in the market place—
Pleaded and was not heard!"

There is a picture that would make a strong man gasp if he had ever known "Bobs," or had ever served with the Indian troops, or had ever read the man's life. There was no need for "Bobs" to go to the battle field and greet the East Indians; but he went with a certain-sure vision of the fate that lay before him, so that one who understood might say: "He had seen the faces of the sons whose sires had served with him."

Now, you have criticised Kipling in one column, and printed Fanning in another. And that's the kind of salve you wish to offer us to heal the wounds you make in our hearts. RAYMOND K. SHAVELY.
Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 22, 1914.

In Need of an Operation.

A little girl, 11 years of age, is rapidly becoming blind because of a tumor on the base of the brain, which will eventually cause her death, unless it can be removed. She is now in a hospital in this city, where an X-ray has confirmed the diagnosis and where the experts advise a special operation which, while it will be very delicate and dangerous, is the only hope. The little girl's family is one which has been under the care of the Charity Organization Society for the past year, and if the plan is to be carried out the society must raise a fund for the purpose. The mother was left a widow a year ago with six children, and another baby boy, Peter, has been born since. The mother is entirely without resources save the small irregular amounts which she can make by finishing, and the eldest child is a girl of 13, who cannot secure her working papers until next year. The relatives are poor, but have helped to the best of their ability with clothing and food, and now stand ready to care for the little ones while the mother gives her undivided attention to the girl who is to have the operation. The society has helped during the past year by paying the rent of $10.50 a month and by giving a weekly allowance of $4.50 for food. Now, with Winter coming on and the necessity of special expenses in connection with the girl's illness, the society must raise for this family a fund of not less than $400.

Gifts, large or small, toward this amount may be sent to the office of the society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: "A. S. B.," $2; Mrs. G. P. Slade, $25; P. Chalmers, $10; Mrs. E. F. Bedell, $5; Mrs. D. Delehanty, $2; "Cash," $3; "B. M. R.," $1; Miss Mary D. Bulkley, $1; through THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Mr. Untermyer Sees New Reasons for Government Control of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who is firmly convinced and will continue to urge that recent events have overwhelmingly demonstrated that the Stock Exchange is primarily a great public utility and an integral and necessary part of our national and international financial system, and that the power of supervision over its affairs by Governmental agencies in so far as they vitally affect the public is essential to the safety and stability of the system, permit me to take issue with your Saturday's editorial entitled "The Stock Exchange" and with its main deductions and implications.

The decision of the Governors to close on July 30 and their announced determination (since partly reversed) not to reopen at this time are there made the subject of laudation as though by so doing they had performed important and disinterested public service, when in point of fact their action in closing was forced solely in self-preservation of the members. It was the obvious and only thing for them to do to avoid their own bankruptcy.

I believe it is now generally conceded that the keeping open of the Exchange for two days after the close of the European Exchanges (which was strangely seized upon by the interested champions of the present irresponsible, unregulated form of management as an act of courage and an argument against public regulation) was a foolish and desperate blunder, and that if it had been further persisted in it would have destroyed values, bankrupted most of its own members, and precipitated the most disastrous of the world's panics, involving many of our greatest banks and financial institutions. Its action at that time furnishes one of the strongest arguments *in favor of* public control.

It is now generally understood that it was the wise influence of the banks and their control through the loans they were carrying for the brokers that forced a reversal of the decision that had been reached by the Governors to keep the Exchange open after July 30. It is to be hoped that the same sane and conservative element will continue to exert its power over the brokers through their loans in the banks in the same direction until it can safely reopen.

It seems anomalous and intolerable that a private, voluntary, unincorporated association, operated on the lines of a private club, enacting its own laws, and amenable to no public authority, should have the power to sanction abuses in trading and in fixing prices that affect values in every corner of the world. Its operations bear directly upon the fortunes of all our banks and other financial institutions and upon all our people who own securities or have their savings in the banks. The ramifications of the power of the Exchange are endless. When they are once understood there will be an end of the present irresponsible form of management.

In all the Continental countries the Exchanges are under stringent Government control. Even in England, which has been continuously dinned into our ears by the champions of private control, the Government has now taken charge and it, and not the members, will determine whether and under what conditions it will be permitted to resume.

There is no such uncontrolled license as is now enjoyed by our Stock Exchange tolerated in any other department of national or State affairs with which the public is even remotely concerned. It is a reminder of the days when banking, insurance, railroads, and other public utilities were considered purely private ventures with which the public had no concern, but it is a vastly more dangerous situation by reason of the magnitude of its sphere of operations.

Will it be seriously contended in the light of recent experience that the questions of whether and when the Stock Exchange shall open or close its doors or what shall be the character and extent of its dealings are matters of purely private concern in which the public should have no voice? Our entire financial structure is vitally affected by the decisions on these questions, and yet their determination is in the hands of men who are responsible to no public authority.

It is not a question of the manner in which that power has been or is now being exercised. That the machinery of the Exchange has in the past been used on a vast scale to despoil the public through the manipulation of its quotations, "wash" sales, matched orders, and other devices, and that the bulk of its transactions have been the worst forms of gambling are facts established by official reports of the Pujo Committee and the Hughes Commission.

It should, however, be said that since the exposures of the Congressional investigation and under the spur of impending legislation the Exchange has eliminated many of the abuses that had disgraced its management, and has inaugurated numerous reforms. Although there are still many wrongs to be righted in the character of its dealings, such as manipulation, short selling, and striking stocks off the list, and there are many other reforms that should be inaugurated, its transactions have for the six months or more preceding its closing conformed more nearly than ever before to its legitimate purposes as the world's greatest security market. How long this new sense of responsibility will continue to resist the temptation of self-interest after the agitation of its past methods has ceased, or how soon the abuses that have yielded so substantial a part of the revenues of the members will again creep in, the future alone can determine.

Unless human nature is changing, it is fair to assume that if we do not find a means of discovering and punishing these illicit practices, they will be revived at the first opportunity. Men who are engaged in a business in which genuine and manipulated transactions pay the same commissions, and in which the volume and consequent profits of the latter are far greater than upon the genuine dealings, have no right to occupy the position of self-constituted and unregulated trustees to the public with respect to their transactions nor to be intrusted with the sole supervision of their own acts. There is nowhere any public authority to control them or to inquire whether they are sacrificing their public duties to their private interests. To place men in that position of temptation in the discharge of public functions is asking too much of them, and especially when the performance of those duties involves reversing the practices of a lifetime that were long supposed by them to be legitimate and are now universally recognized as dishonest.

The sales of securities held by the banks upon exhausted margins, the dumping of our bonds and stocks on the market by foreign and home investors, the drain upon our stocks of gold and the consequent wild fluctuations in foreign exchange that render legitimate international business well-nigh impossible, may mean rich harvests for the few men who are equipped to seize the opportunities born of the general misfortune, and it may be a good thing for the "short-sellers" and other speculators, but it spells panic and general disaster for the rest of the country. It is only because men are often so blinded by self-interest that they will not see that the Exchange fails to realize the right of the Government to a voice in matters of such vital moment to the entire community. The present crisis is the most complete vindication conceivable of the demand for Government supervision such as exists and is now being exercised in every other country, including Great Britain, which was the last country except ours to hold out against it.

It may be that in this particular crisis the Exchange is ignoring the private interests of its members, that it is animated solely by the spirit of patriotism, and that it will act with wisdom and conservatism. Granted. It is against the dangerous principle of leaving such uncontrolled power in private and interested hands that I earnestly protest. My criticism of your editorial is that you unwittingly encourage the continuance of this intolerable condition instead of exerting the weight of your powerful influence for its correction.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.
New York, Nov. 23, 1914.

R. A. C. SMITH STARTS FUND FOR CITY POOR

Tells Mayor in Letter with a $1,000 Check Winter Will Bring Much Want.

REBUFFS FOR WHITE CROSS

No One Approached Willing to Act as Treasurer—One $100 Gift Goes Back.

As an outgrowth of the demand for aid for the unemployed this Winter Rock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith yesterday presented a plan, in a letter to Mayor Mitchel, to systematize the "charity begins at home movement" and to distribute funds according to needs. The Commissioner sent with his letter a check for $1,000 to start the fund and suggested that a "Mayor's Relief Organization" be formed. Mr. Smith explained that his plan was not meant to interfere with European relief work. In his letter he said:

For some time trade in this city and throughout the country has been at low ebb. Business conditions and the labor market have been so severely disturbed by the European war that bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and even the daily journals have been compelled to reduce their working forces so that today the number of unemployed has grown very large.

You have asked me, and no doubt you have asked others, to look the field over and to make suggestions.

Our daily newspapers have been doing good work on certain lines; our citizens have risen to the occasion as they always do, contributing money and other necessaries for the relief of the unfortunate ones in Europe. No one should criticise such noble and generous acts, and I hope the good work may continue, but under a comprehensive plan that will at the same time provide for our own.

I am sure that the large relief committees will gladly aid you and that the great charity associations will be ready to confer with you and to place before you the serious conditions that confront them. If out of such a conference you can organize a central bureau, to be known as the Mayor's Relief Organization, or any other title, I believe much good could be accomplished.

Money is needed to tide over our unfortunate brothers. That good times will come I have no doubt, but do not let us delude ourselves as to the conditions confronting us this Winter. We have and will continue to have real distress among our people.

Mayor Mitchel received the Dock Commissioner's check in the afternoon. "I have been thinking seriously of some such plan for a long while," the Mayor said. "The committee plan suggested by Mr. Smith might prove to be best, and I can see that it has many excellent points, but at present I am not prepared to make any definite statement about it."

Representatives of the "American White Cross," recently organized to collect contributions to relieve former soldiers and sailors of the United States out of employment, called on the Mayor yesterday. Earlier they had visited the home of Andrew Carnegie, and had been Mr. Carnegie's secretary, who advised them to write to Mr. Carnegie outlining their plan. At the Mayor's office Theodore Rosseau, the Mayor's secretary, told them the Mayor could not act as their treasurer, as his office was not equipped for the additional work. The committee then went to Brooklyn and asked Former Mayor Ardolph L. Kline to act as treasurer, but he, too, declined.

A check for $100 for the White Cross was received by the Mayor yesterday from a lawyer who asked that his name be withheld. The Mayor sent the check back, as well as several small amounts sent by other persons,

MISS NEILSON-TERRY IN 'TWELFTH NIGHT'

Young English Actress Proves to be a Fair and Winning Viola.

DIXEY A FINE MALVOLIO

Well Chosen Company of Experienced Players Give the Comedy at the Liberty.

TWELFTH NIGHT. In three acts and twelve scenes. At the Liberty Theatre.

Orsino	Lawson Butt
Sebastian	Reginald Goode
Antonio	James Berry
A Sea Captain	Roy Cochran
Valentine	William Gilfard
Curio	Reynolds Evans
Sir Toby Belch	Eben Plympton
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Walter Creighton
Malvolio	Henry E. Dixey
Fabian	Edgar Kent
Feste	Cecil Cameron
Priest	Maxwell Ryder
First Officer	Claude Stevens
Second Officer	Frederick Guest
Olivia	Edith Campbell Walker
Maria	Jessie Busley
Viola	Phyllis Neilson-Terry

Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Ellen Terry's niece and the daughter of Fred Terry and Julia Neilson, made her first appearance before an American audience when the Liebler Company's production of "Twelfth Night" was presented last evening at the Liberty Theatre. Cordially welcomed in honor of her good name and sure to be liked here for her own sake, Miss Neilson-Terry is an actress of charm and great talent.

The happy, fantastic, golden comedy of Shakespeare was a most happy choice for her introduction to New York. It was in "Twelfth Night" that she won such favorable attention at His Majesty's in London now more than four years ago, and those here who love this play will find youth, beauty, and a fine, fresh winsomeness brought to serve her intelligent and skillful reading of Viola's lines.

As an occasion last evening was hers, but she is simply one of a well chosen, highly competent company assembled for the rich opportunities which the comedy affords, and as the one who designed the settings for its successive episodes Joseph Urban has done handsomely. He contributes several scenes of rich, picturesque beauty even if they lack the decorative simplicity of those done by Livingston Platt for Miss Anglin's production, and are not so admirably calculated to send the comedy tripplingly on its way.

Phyllis Neilson-Terry is tall, fair, and in another costume than one befitting the masquerading maid from Messaline she would seem to have stepped down from some old Du Maurier drawing tacked on a studio wall. Her voice, once trained for the concert stage, is fresh and musical, and, conscious of her youth and of a high soprano, she possessing a sweet, high soprano, she filches one song from the acquiescent Feste and sings it sweetly at the feet of the charmed Orsino.

She lends this voice gracefully to the exquisite lyrical passages of "Twelfth Night," and, indeed, Olivia, Orsino, and Sebastian, too, find the word music of the comedy work its way and so speak and play that the passionate thread of the romance weaves the most pleasing and the most satisfying moments of the evening at the Liberty.

The part of Feste, gayly played, the youthful actress scarcely touching that plaintive, wistful strain which often deepens and sweetens the fantastic story. And she makes Viola entirely and undisguisedly feminine, only at rarest intervals assuming a bravado of the masquerade, and then only for the briefest moments. This Viola is all woman, very tender, very pretty in her dismay, but in the confusion of identities serving not a whit of the illusion that must have been achieved by the company for which the play was written.

This is not at all unusual, but another treatment would have been interesting just this once at least, and the part of Viola intrusted to so fine, upstanding an English girl, looking quite capable of routing Sir Andrew or Sir Toby, for that matter, in pitched battle and blessed with the chance of playing opposite a Sebastian who looks remarkably like her.

Before going on from the matter of her appearance it must be noted that she often moves and stands most ungracefully, and this tendency is accentuated by the unhappy Orientalism of a costume all very well as an acknowledgment of the geographical flavor of Illyria, but most unbecoming to Phyllis Neilson-Terry.

Miss Terry is charming, but the comedy is not all hers, and, indeed, there would be something hopelessly amiss with a company that allowed any Viola to run away with "Twelfth Night." The company at the Liberty suffers no such calamity. It is a good company. The most skillful person in it is no newcomer to these shores, but that delightful artist, Henry E. Dixey, back once more in the rôle of the madly vain Malvolio, which he played years ago at Daly's when Ada Rehan was the Viola. Mr. Dixey is in fine form from first to last, reading with relish the rich humor of the letter scene and even giving a certain gusto of woe to the stables scene, which is not cut out in this production.

Eben Plympton brings his ripe ability to the part of Sir Toby, playing that unblushing reveler without the familiar unction but giving it a certain meditative cast that is not amiss and sits well on one who, after all, was a great lady's relative (of some sort) and not merely bibulous for all his reverent and philosophic attitude on the subject of cakes and ale.

Jessie Busley is happily cast as Little Maria, bringing into the comic scenes the proper vivacity of impish mischief. Walter Creighton, by virtue of a very lady-like interpretation, succeeds in making Aguecheek amusing, which is an infrequent achievement. James Berry is excellent as the loyal Antonio, that "notable pirate and salt-water thief," and Edgar Kent, once the youthful lover in "Pomander Walk," does well as Fabian.

There should be this special paragraph for Cecil Cameron, a valuable member of the cast. He plays the clown. He is entirely too youthful and joyous for the world-weary Feste, but he can sing agreeably, and this is important, for Feste has some of the loveliest songs Shakespeare ever wrote and should be allowed to sing them—all. The curtain at the Liberty falls as he sings the "With hey, ho, the wind and the rain," and that is the way the curtain should always fall on "Twelfth Night."

HARRY LAUDER HERE.

He Reappears in Fine Form at the New York Theatre.

Seven years and a few days after his first American appearance on the same stage, Harry Lauder came back to the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon and from that stage gave a half dozen of his old songs and many of his old stories, and generally renewed his hold on the affections of the-atregoers in these parts. It was the beginning of a week's engagement at the New York, with Mr. Lauder busy as the major part of a specially collected vaudeville bill.

Mr. Lauder was in fine voice and rare good humor, beaming so amiably that he showed every tooth in his head. And in between smiles he chanted the merits of "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" sang of his "Daisy," and, of course, told all about "A wee deoch-an-doris." Mr. Lauder is hugely entertaining, and it would be fit and proper to call him inimitable, if that were not to slur the talents and ignore the activities of such favorites as Elsie Janis, Ina Claire, and countless others who always bring down the house by giving their versions of Harry Lauder.

Wm. Faversham at Barnard College.

William Faversham, who is appearing in "The Hawk" at the Shubert Theatre, has accepted an invitation from the President of Barnard College to give an informal talk to the students this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His subject will be "Education Through the Drama."

"DIE ZAUBERFLOETE" GIVEN.

Mozart's Fantastic Opera at the Metropolitan.

Sarastro	Carl Braun
Koenigin der Nacht	Frieda Hempel
Pamina	Emmy Destinn
Erste Dame	Vera Curtis
Zweite Dame	Rita Fornia
Dritte Dame	Ilia Robeson
Erster Knabe	Lenora Sparkes
Zweiter Knabe	Louise Cox
Dritter Knabe	Marie Mattfeld
Tamino	Jacques Urlus
Sprecher	Carl Schlegel
Erster Priester	Paul Althouse
Zweiter Priester	Julius Bayer
Papageno	Otto Goritz
Papagena	Elisabeth Schumann
Monostatos	Albert Reiss

Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

The production of Mozart's opera "Die Zauberflöte" two seasons ago at the Metropolitan Opera House was joyfully recognized as one of the most artistic of the achievements of the house and as one of the finest performances of the opera, taken altogether, that it had had here. There had been greater singers in some of the chief parts; but the spirit and beauty of the work had perhaps in New York never been so wholly captured as they were in this German performance. Its repetitions last season, when it was given six times, were again among the most enjoyable of the offerings of the house, and the fact that "The Magic Flute" now enters again so early into the repertory arouses renewed interest. The opera seemed last evening more fresh and beautiful than ever, the music a jet from the eternal fountain of youth.

There have been various changes in the cast since the first production, but the performance heard last evening was much the same as those which were heard last season. Most of these singers are excellent, some are remarkably fine in music that makes often severe demands on their vocal art. It is long since anything better than Miss Hempel's singing of the two airs of the Queen of the Night has been heard here, and Carl Braun, Emmy Destinn, Otto Goritz, and Albert Reiss, all of whom were heard in the performances last season, contributed notably to the success of this one. So much cannot be said of Mr. Urlus; Mozart's music betrays the deficiencies of his vocal technique as none other does; it is a pity to hear one endowed with a voice so naturally fine perpetuate such deplorable singing. Mr. Schlegel acquitted himself creditably of the music of the Sprecher, which he sang with lyric fluency and finish, if not with all the breadth of style that characterized the lamented Griswold's delivery of it.

Miss Elisabeth Schumann was the Papagena of course for the first time in New York. She sang the music charmingly, for which her voice is well adapted, and there was the right touch of mirthful gayety in her actions.

The stage setting of "Die Zauberflöte" is remarkably elaborate, ingenious, and beautiful, and the changes of the fourteen scenes are made with a celerity that causes almost no interruption to the progress of the extraordinary fantasy that is illustrated and glorified by Mozart's music. There has been one failure of ingenuity, however, as has been before pointed out: that which brings Sarastro on to sing out of these sacred halls "when he is standing on a bank of a river. The performance of the chorus was finished and impressive, the playing of the orchestra transparent and fluent, and in the whole ensemble there is one of Mr. Hertz's most successful achievements.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Oratorio Society of New York, Louis Koemmenich, conductor, will give Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" on Wednesday, Dec. 9. The sixth time in the history of the Oratorio Society that a work from England is to sing the title part in the work.

Wilfrid Douthitt, principal baritone of the Dippel Opera Company, assisted by Blanche Manley and the Stanley Quartette, will give a concert at Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Dec. 1 for the benefit of the National Red Cross and the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital.

Mme. Ida Reman will give a recital at the Little Theatre on Sunday afternoon Dec. 13, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. She is a former pupil of Lilli Lehmann.

The annual Thanksgiving concert of St. Mark's Hospital will take place at the Waldorf on Friday evening, the artists being Mrs. Adele Krueger, soprano; Lucile Collette, violinist; Robert Maitland, baritone; Leopold Winkler, pianist, and Sigmund Herzog and Walter Kiesewetter, accompanists. Theodore Spiering will conduct several orchestral numbers.

The Beethoven Musical Society will give its first concert tomorrow evening at Public School 63, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue.

ROMANTIC DRAMA REOPENS DALY'S

"Yosemite," by Charles A. Taylor, Is an Old-Fashioned Play of California's Early Days.

FRANK KEENAN TRIUMPHS

Vividly Portrays a Bandit Fighting Against Encroachment of Civilization—Fine Cast's Efforts Wasted.

YOSEMITE, a play in four acts by Charles A. Taylor with Frank Keenan at Daly's Theatre.

Yosemite	Frank Keenan
Glen Randall	Calvin Thomas
Father Michael	Mac Barnes
Ronelo	Mario Majeroni
Barney Flynn	Joseph Grehan
Pantano	Roberto Deshon
Cisco	John Mitchell
Sergeant	Thomas Morgan
Corporal	Robert Davis
Mercedes	Grace Valentine
Peora Poncha	Lillian Kingsbury
Wawona	Ethel Clifton
Lone Star	Blanche Burns

In the good old days when Daly's Theatre was in its prime "Yosemite" would have been a good play. As a matter of fact, this romantic drama of old California by Charles A. Taylor, which served to reopen the historic playhouse last night, and at the same time to bring Frank Keenan back to Broadway as a star, is still a good play, but it is old-fashioned and out of date.

It is too bad that so much good acting as was exhibited last night in "Yosemite" should be wasted at a time when New York needs good acting so much. Mr. Keenan's performance in the title rôle of Yosemite, a bandit who fights against the missions and the encroachment of civilization, was superb, and the picture he presented, particularly in the final scene, will not soon be forgotten by the people who see it. As Mercedes, a white girl, who has been stolen from the mission by the bandit, Grace Valentine was charming, and Lillian Kingsbury was splendid as an old squaw. The only other part of consequence in the play, that of Glen Randall, a young American engineer, was equally well played by Calvin Thomas.

"Yosemite" was written some years ago by Charles A. Taylor, and was played outside of New York by Laurette Taylor, who, at that time, was the wife of the author. Mr. Taylor himself made the present production, taking over Daly's Theatre for that purpose.

The play opens in the Yosemite Valley, where the bandit is trying to elude capture by the white men and at the same time find Mercedes, the girl who is the mother of his child, Lone Star. Some time before the play begins, it is explained, Mercedes was rescued from the Indians by Yosemite, turned over to the mission, and later stolen back because he saw her and loved her. The girl has run away with her baby to escape the bandit, and the white men are also searching for her to take her back to civilization. Glen Randall is the leader of the rescuing party, and he stumbles over the young mother, and of course falls in love with her. As she is about to go away with Randall, Yosemite returns, steals the baby, and flees with it.

The next act finds Yosemite in the fastness of a cave in an old volcano with the baby. Mercedes comes to find her child and is held captive by the bandit until once more Randall rescues her, this time with the child.

There is a lapse of six years in the action of the play then, and the third scene is in the garden of the Carmel Mission. Little Lone Star, now a child of six, is there with her mother, who has refused to marry Randall as long as Yosemite is alive.

The bandit is brought in by soldiers begging for a chance to see Mercedes and his daughter, but the priest in charge of the mission refuses, and in the best-acted moment of the play Frank Keenan rises to great dramatic heights when he calls down curses upon the Church and all that it stands for. He is led away to be shot, but escapes and comes back to kill Mercedes. Then he takes his child and once more gets away, while Mercedes dies in her lover's arms.

The final act is back in the valley ten years later. Little Lone Star, who has grown to be a beautiful girl, and who is now played by Miss Valentine, is living in a wild sort of way with Peora, an old squaw, who was her mother's nurse. Yosemite comes back from prison, old and infirm, and dies, seeing his child in the arms of Randall just at the final curtain.

As has been said before, the piece is splendidly played and Mr. Taylor has put the drama on the stage in an excellent manner. Special music of the trembly, Liza-crossing-the-ice variety, played all through the production only adds to the old-timeiness of the entertainment.

DEBUTANTES AID CHARITY.

Entertainment for Benefit of the Needy Held at the Plaza.

One of the first entertainments for the benefit of the needy men and women of New York took place last night at the Plaza, and a number of this and last season's débutantes took part in it. It was under the auspices of the Zeta Chapter of the Phi Mu Gamma, and Miss Charlotte Foxwell Werner, President of the Sorority, was Chairman of the committee of girls in charge of the affair. Society girls sold programmes, flowers, and candy, and the chief feature was a series of moving pictures.

Following the pictures a large part of the ballroom was roped off and a fee was charged for each dance. One of the dancing features was an exhibition by Miss Norreese Gorsuch and Harold Levy, amateurs. Supper was served in the banquet suite.

Among the girls taking part were the Misses Katherine Culbert, Marguerite Jacquette, Mabel Venner, Madeleine and Marjorie Howard, Helen Booth, Marjorie Cochran, Marjorie Vreeland, Edith Linton, Jean Palmer, Edith Andrews, Marie Louise Vietor, Margaret De Buys, Gladys Eustace, Dorothy Bigelow, Gertrude Lathrop, Wealthy Lewis, and Grace Fettrech.

The boxholders included Mrs. H. H. Vreeland, Mrs. J. O. Jacquette, Mrs. Walter M. Werner, and Mrs. S. B. Wright.

MISS DODD'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Bishop Leonard to Officiate at Her Marriage to Leonard Sullivan.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marjorie Dodd, daughter of Mrs. Edward Menocal of this city, and Leonard Sullivan of 30 East Fifty-second Street, which is to be celebrated on the afternoon of Dec. 9 in St. Thomas's Church. Bishop Leonard of Ohio, an uncle of the bridegroom, is to perform the ceremony, and will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's.

Miss Elizabeth S. Sands of Newport is to be Miss Dodd's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Alice Y. Dickson of Morristown, N. J., and H. Dorothy Cramp, Margaret Kemp, and Marie C. Cozzens of New York.

Arthur B. Sullivan of Allendale, N. J., is to be best man for his brother, and the ushers will include Hugh J. Chisholm, Walter C. McClure, David Dows, F. Bailey Vanderhoef, George W. Vanderhoef, Jr., Stuart Stuart, and Courtland P. Dixon, 2d, all of this city, and H. Dutton Noble, Jr., of Auburn, N. Y.

A small reception for the relatives and intimate friends will be held after the church ceremony at the bride's home, the Wyoming, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The engagement was announced last September.

Brettman-Garnsey Wedding Dec. 8.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Florence I. Garnsey, daughter of Mrs. Squire Garnsey of 349 West Eighty-fifth Street, and Frederick J. Brettman, Jr., which is to be celebrated on Tuesday, Dec. 8, in the Church of the Divine Paternity. Miss Garnsey will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Rolla N. Soper, as matron of honor, and the Misses Ruth and Virginia Garnsey, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Owen A. Garnsey, as flower girls.

David Murphy is to be best man, and the ushers will include F. Harold Steeb of Sparkill, N. Y.; John Bruce, John J. Sheeran, and Kneeland Green of this city.

There will be no reception.

Dr. T. W. Clarke Weds Miss Tracy.

The wedding of Dr. Thomas Wood Clarke, a son of Dr. Wallace Clarke and Mrs. Clarke of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Angela Clorinda Tracy, a daughter of the late Joseph C. and Maria A. Tracy, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. William Paterson Van Wyck, 329 Amsterdam Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. J. Wynne, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier. Miss Tracy had her sister, Miss Maria Cristina Tracy, as maid of honor, and Dr. Clarke's best man was Robert McC. Marsh of New York.

A small reception followed the wedding. Dr. Clarke and his bride will live in Utica.

Miss Zucker to Wed on Dec. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zucker of 1 West Seventieth Street have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Zucker, to Edwin W. Lehrburger at the St. Regis on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 17.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John J. McCook and the Misses Martha and Harriet McCook have taken an apartment at 50 East Fifty-eighth Street for the Winter.

A tea dance and fair, for the benefit of the Warren Goddard Settlement of the Friendly Aid Society, is to be held at the Plaza, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, from 3 to 7 o'clock. There is to be exhibition dancing as well as general dancing.

Mrs. Francis Halpin is to give a tea for her debutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Louise Halpin, on Saturday, at her home in Montclair, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Griscom Randle are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home in Flushing, L. I. Mrs. Randle was formerly Miss Almy Rodgers of New York.

Mrs. William Whittingham Battie of 375 Park Avenue, who is to give a tea dance at the Plaza tomorrow afternoon, to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battie, has postponed the dance which she had planned to give on Dec. 31.

Miss Elsie Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, will give a dinner of thirty covers for her débutante cousin, Miss Mary Stevens Chapin, on Dec. 7, before the ball Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin is giving for Miss Chapin at Sherry's.

Mrs. McCoskry Butt will give a tea this afternoon at her residence, 830 Park Avenue, for the ushers and best man who are to attend Clarence M. Chauncey when he marries Miss Estelle Flower on Dec. 5.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice will give a coming-out reception this afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at the Plaza, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Elise French Rice.

The wedding of Miss Mary Rutgers Sage, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sage of 512 Fifth Avenue, and William H. Bolton, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternon in St. Andrew's Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue. Miss Sage entertained her attendants at luncheon yesterday.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Hall, the daughter of Mrs. Charles E. McManus, and James P. Silo, Jr., will be celebrated at 4:30 this afternoon in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue, and the reception will be held at Sherry's.

Clio Club's Shakespeare Day.

A large audience filled to overflowing the Rose Room at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon at the annual Shakespeare day of the Clio Club. Miss Mannheimer of Cincinnati, who appeared in readings last season at the Plaza, read scenes from "King John," "Henry V," "King Lear," and "As You Like It." She is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and Director of the Cincinnati School of Expression.

MR. GITTELSON'S RECITAL.

A Young American Violinist Appears in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Frank Gittelson, the young American violinist, who appeared for the first time in New York a fortnight ago with the New York Symphony Orchestra, gave a recital of his own yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. The programme of this recital, like his choice of Bach's E major concerto for his appearance with the orchestra, denoted the high ideals of the young player, and his desire to appeal to an exacting taste; it was a better and more musical programme than violinists of greater repute sometimes present to this public. It contained two concertos, one by Pietro Nardini in E minor and one by A. d'Ambrosio in E minor; there was the Chaconne from Bach's D minor solo sonata, and three characteristic national dances: Slavic, by Dvorák; Spanish, by Sarasate; Hungarian, by Brahms.

Mr. Gittelson played Nardini's vigorous and musically interesting concerto better than he did Bach's the other day; with a somewhat finer tone, with a deeper insight into its significance, and greater certainty in his exposition of it. It was a praiseworthy interpretation; more so than his performance of Bach's Ciaconne. He seemed here to be somewhat overweighted by the demands of the composition, whose difficulties he did not always securely master, and for which he did not always find the correct rhythmical expression, nor the deeper musical meaning. In this, and in some of the dances, too, Mr. Gittelson often failed to maintain the beauty of tone that is his when he is playing at his best. He confirmed at this recital the impression made by his first appearance that he has talent and more of promise than of present accomplishment. He appears to have been lauded prematurely and injudiciously—a pity, but not an insuperable obstacle for one who has the root of the matter in him and who does not lose sight of really high artistic ideals.

OLCOTT IN NEW IRISH PLAY.

Thrills with His Songs in "The Heart of Paddy Whack."

Chauncey Olcott began his annual engagement at the Grand Opera House last night in his new play, "The Heart of Paddy Whack," by Rachel Crothers. Of late years Mr. Olcott, whose destinies are now controlled by Henry Miller, has been aiming higher with his plays, and this newest of his Irish dramas is the best in which he has been seen. Of course the Irish star does not drop the singing of Irish songs, and last night he thrilled his audience with "A Little Bit of Heaven," "Irish Eyes of Love" and other ballads which he sang very prettily despite the fact that he does not attempt to quite reach the high notes which years ago made him famous.

Mr. Olcott's supporting company is excellent. Edith Luckett is his leading woman this season, and as Mona Cairn, a little Irish lassie, she was charming. Flemming Ward was the persistent but, of course, with Mr. Olcott right on the job all the time, unsuccesful suitor of Mona, and Charles Verner was a bluff and typical country squire. Little Stephen Davis, as an Irish boy with a pet goose, was extremely clever.

"The Heart of Paddy Whack" is in three scenes, each of them in Ireland in the year 1880. It is attractively staged by Mr. Miller. After the second act last night Mr. Olcott was forced to make a speech, to which he referred to his "hated rival" in a stage box. The hated rival was John McCormack, the Irish tenor.

DANCE AT MRS. L. H. CHAPIN'S.

Armstrong League Aids in Industrial Education of Indians.

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin opened her house, 11 West Forty-ninth Street, last night for a dance given by the members of the Armstrong League of New York, which works to further the industrial education of Indians and negroes. Miss Katherine C. Chapin is President of the league, and, together with Mrs. Chapin and Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, the Vice President, received those attending the dance. There was dancing until midnight, when a buffet supper was served.

Ten society girls and ten men made up the dance committee, and these were, besides the Misses Eva McAdoo and Lois Hall, the Secretaries, the Misses Priscilla Bartlett, Marion Dell Carrera, Eleanor Townsend, Louise Dixon, Louise Herrick, Ruth Purves, Mabel Hinton, Lillian H. Talmage, Dorothy Bull, and Cornelia Van Aucken Chapin; also Reginald Auchincloss, Edward Blagden, George Brokaw, Peter Cooper Bryce, Grafton Chapman, Paul Chapin, De Coursey Fales, Sherman P. Platt, Mansfield Ferry, and Sidney H. Henshaw.

Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Pleasants Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Norrish Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Arkley King, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stelnway, the Misses Alice Ely, Elizabeth Russell, Dorothy Hurry, Gertrude Mali, Augusta Dixon, Star Paris, and William B. Phillips.

GLEE CLUB'S JOINT CONCERT.

Wellesley Girls to Appear with Princeton Men at Benefit.

All rules at Wellesley College have been broken by the Faculty to allow the girl members of the Glee Club to come to New York this week to appear in a joint concert with the Princeton Glee and Banjo Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening. This will be the first time that the glee clubs of a men's university and a women's college have ever combined for a benefit concert.

The proceeds are to be devoted to the rebuilding of Wellesley's administration building, which was burned down last Winter. Unless the alumnae of the college raise $250,000 by the first of the new year the institution will lose the $750,000 promised conditionally by the General Education Board. The clubs are to hold a rehearsal on Saturday morning.

There is to be dancing after the concert, and many New York society women are among the patronesses. Mrs. Robert B. Ludington of 417 Riverside Drive is Chairman of the committee and Miss Gladys Platten of 587 West End Avenue, Treasurer.

Benefit Entertainments.

The Alumnae of St. Timothy's School will give a dance at Sherry's this evening, the proceeds of which are to go to the Children's Club of St. Ambrose in Harlem's Little Italy. The Executive Committee in charge is made up of the Misses Carol Harriman, Ina A. Kissel, Mary W. Martin, Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, and Mrs. George Whitney, Jr.

A Thanksgiving festival and fair will be held today and tomorrow at the Waldorf-Astoria by the Washington Heights Chapter of the Jewish Guild. The receipts will go to the home fund for the Jewish blind. Articles made by the blind will be on sale.

The Niagara Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire are to give a dance and bridge this evening at the Hotel Martinique. The proceeds are to be used to send a graduate nurse and hospital supplies to England early in December.

The Riverside Day Nursery, at 149 West Sixty-third Street, will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by a fair to be held at the Hotel Ansonia on the afternoon and evening of Friday, Dec. 4, the proceeds to go to the nursery.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21st, awarded as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.72 cents. Imported Beef, 10.67 cents per pound.—Advt.

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"LE DANSEUR INCONNU."

Comedy by Bernard Has a Spirited Performance by French Players.

"Le Danseur Inconnu," a most diverting piece by the expert Tristan Bernard, was produced last evening for the first time here at the Théâtre Français, atop the Century Opera, and is so ably and spiritedly played in three of its rôles that its present performance provides attractive entertainment.

"Le Danseur Inconnu," which seems to have been done in English as "The Uninvited Guest," is the story of Henri, a debonair young social adventurer, a bit of a bohemian, who could grace any occasion had he the appropriate raiment, and who, thus assisted through the kindness of a friendly orchestra leader, does stray unbidden among the guests at a huge wedding ball. There he encounters Berthe, the daughter of a rich merchant. Neither knows the other, and, feeling very much in the mood, Henri pays ardent court with something of the freedom of a bal masqué. Being rather graceless, after all, he later undertakes to woo and wed the girl, and subsequently to pay handsomely for the value of an introduction to her family. If he protests at first against the compact it is only on the grounds of its impracticability, but later, in the redeeming warmth of his romance, he is soundly ashamed of himself and takes to his conscience-stricken heels. He is recalled for the happy ending because the willful Berthe declines to suffer an ending of any other kind, and finds sufficient comfort in the realization that their romance had begun before the shameful compact was so much as thought of.

The rôle of Henri has that whimsical insouciance that gives to "Le Danseur Inconnu" the quality of fantastic comedy. After the delightfully played first act, however, that opportunity is put aside in favor of farce, with Henri taking on something of the manner of a masquerading "gamin," which was apparently no part of the playwright's intention. This is rather too bad, but the resulting product is none the less good farce well done.

In the progress of any stock company's répertoire successive plays are bound to stand out as belonging to various players. The current attraction at the French theatre does not employ the services of Mme. Yorska, and is distinctly M. Ruben's play. His engaging work as a farceur bears witness to the versatility of a young actor who is always admirable in emotional rôles. As Berthe Mme. Guerande, a newcomer here, appears to advantage. She is personally pleasing and her work is both deft and charming. M. Bénédict plays capitally as a fond and exuberant father. The main burden of the evening rests on the shoulders of these three. The rest of the work is not distinguished and the staging is loose and unskillful.

JOHN E. TAYLOR DIES AT 80.

Ex-Mayor of Morristown and Long Prominent in City's Civic Life.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 23.—John Edwards Taylor, 80 years old, former Mayor of Morristown, died tonight at his home in McCulloch Avenue from pneumonia. Mr. Taylor was born in Brooklyn and was graduated sixty years ago from Williams College. He was a lawyer. The greater part of his life he has spent in Morristown, where he has been closely identified with various civic organizations.

He was secretary of the Children's Home, President of the Board of Directors of Memorial Hospital, President of Morris County Charities Aid Association, Honorary President of the Morristown Library and Museum Association. He had been a member of the Redeemer Church for fifty years. He is survived by a niece and two nephews.

Ex-Police Capt. Edward A. Gaus.

Edward Albert Gaus, a retired Police Captain and brother of the late Charles H. Gaus, four times Mayor of Albany and at his death State Controller, died on Sunday at his residence, 304 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn. Ex-Capt. Gaus was in his sixty-third year, and retired from the police force ten years ago, after thirty-two years of service. When fourteen years old he enlisted in the army as a drummer boy, and after his discharge he enlisted in the navy and served throughout the civil war. While a member of the Police Department his arrest of a negro murderer, Alexander Jefferson, in 1883, was characterized by the Police Commissioner as "one of the bravest acts in local police history." Ex-Capt. Gaus was a member of the New York Veteran Policemen's Association, and left a widow and a son.

Thomas Philip Fitzsimons.

Thomas Philip Fitzsimons, a member of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Club and a prominent real estate dealer of this city, died yesterday at the Hotel Ansonia. He retired from business a year ago, and last May sailed for Europe, but was forced to abandon his trip on account of the war. Mr. Fitzsimons was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and a member of the Board of Management of the Catholic Protectory for twenty-five years, and for the last ten years one of the Executive Committee. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN LAWS, Registrar of Deeds for Orange County, N. C., for sixty-four years, died in Hillsboro yesterday in his ninety-fifth year. He was first elected to office in 1850, and it is believed that his tenure constitutes a record for an elective office in the United States.

Mrs. ELIZABETH Q. STORM, widow of George R. Storm, formerly Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of Stern Brothers, died on last Saturday at her home, 203 West 117th Street, in her fifty-ninth year. Her husband died on Nov. 13, just eight days before. Mrs. Storm belonged to the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Minerva Club, and other women's organizations.

CHARLES HATFIELD, 92 years old, was found dead in a chair in his apartment at 30 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. His death was due to an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Hatfield was a native of England.

DANIEL H. BAILEY, a prominent banker, died at his home in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, aged 81 years. Forty years ago he entered the Middletown Savings Bank as a clerk. He rose to be President of the institution, from which he retired a short time ago. He had also served as Mayor of Middletown.

WILLIAM A. BALLANTINE, a member of the New York State Bar Association and a lawyer in this city since he was admitted to the bar in 1857, died yesterday at his home, 286 West End Avenue, in his eighty-second year. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and was graduated with the class of 1850 from Lafayette College. Mr. Ballantine retired from active business a few years ago.

ABRAM S. LOKERSON, one of the oldest residents of Long Branch, N. J., who celebrated his ninetieth birthday on Oct. 2, died at his home, 585 Broadway, yesterday. Mr. Lokerson was a native of Freehold. For years he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars. Mr. Lokerson joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 17 and remained in it for more than seventy-three years. He left a widow.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, a well-known horse dealer in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and son of Henry Newman, who started the business more than fifty years ago, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 171 Heyward Street, Brooklyn. He was 43 years of age.

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WANTED—Information regarding the whereabouts of Hatfield Seely Van Hosen and William Henry Van Hosen, formerly of Middletown, N. Y., by the daughter of their sister, Malinda Van Hosen Carr. Address Mrs. A. B. Miller, 720 E. Centre St., Marion, Ohio.

"SIEGFRIED" AT HARVARD.

Wagner Opera to be Produced at Stadium on June 3.

Under the auspices of Harvard University a performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" will be presented at the Harvard Stadium on the evening of June 3. For this occasion arrangements have been concluded to bring the Metropolitan Opera Company orchestra, augmented to 125 musicians, to Boston under the baton of the Wagnerian conductor, Alfred Hertz. Rudolf Berger will sing the title rôle of Siegfried, Mme. Johanna Gadski will sing Brunnhilde, Mme. Schumann-Heink Erda, Mme. Alma Gluck Waldvogel, Albert Reiss Mime, Otto Goritz Alebrich, Clarence Whitehill the Wanderer (Wotan), Basil Ruysdael Fafner.

The immense stage which is to be built at the north end of the stadium will occupy, together with the orchestra, almost a third of the interior of the stadium proper, thus bringing the necessary intimacy between the stage and audience. Plans are being drawn for the erection of a limited number of boxes on the ground of the stadium interior and the orchestra will be sunk just sufficiently to give box-holders a perfect view of the stage.

In order to render the vast picture more realistic, the stage decoration will, in great measure, be composed of actual forest scenes, thus forming a natural background for the performance. The designing and execution of the stage effects will be under the direction of one of the foremost European stage directors.

It is intended to make this a great national musical festival. "Siegfried" was performed a few years ago at Leipsic in the open air in the presence of many thousands of spectators, and was an artistic success.

Five thousand seats will be reserved by Harvard University for its students. The management is in the hands of S. Kronberg and W. R. Macdonald.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

JONES.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Jones, 200 West 86th St., Nov. 23, 1914, a daughter.

WEIL.—Nov. 18, 224 East 87th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. Weil, a son.

Married.

CLARKE—TRACY.—Nov. 23, Angela Clorinda Tracy to Dr. Thomas Wood Clarke of Utica, N. Y.

CLEVELAND—TOWNSEND.—At 3 P. M. Monday, Nov. 23, 1914, at the bride's residence, 55 Cleveland St., Orange, N. J., Gladys Constance, daughter of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, to Guy Cory Cleveland, son of the late George Cleveland, previously of New York City and Albany, whose papers will please copy.

Died.

AHRENS.—On Monday, Nov. 23, Henry Ahrens, at 61 Stryker Av., Woodside, L. I., in his 59th year. Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives invited.

ALLEN.—At his home, 341 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 21, William Allen. Services at Trinity Church, South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

ALLEN.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby requested to

DENY CONSPIRACY IN PATRICK PARDON

Assistant District Attorney Says Witnesses Show Dix Had No Knowledge of One.

TESTIMONY ONLY HEARSAY

President of El Paso Company Asserts Mine Deal Had Nothing to Do with Patrick.

Gov.-elect Whitman began an investigation yesterday of the charge that ex-Gov. John A. Dix had been induced to pardon A. T. Patrick, serving a life sentence for the murder of William Marsh Rice, by Joseph Walker, Jr., of Joseph Walker & Sons of 20 Broad Street and other financial interests, who were alleged to have been helped by the pardon in obtaining control of a gold mine in Colorado owned by J. T. Milliken, a brother-in-law of Patrick.

Mr. Whitman explained yesterday that the investigation followed as a matter of course because the affidavits of George Gaines Goodrich, a mine promoter, and his wife had been filed with him and contained these charges. District Attorney Delehanty examined several witnesses, and it was learned that nothing in the evidence submitted to Mr. Whitman shows that ex-Gov. Dix had any knowledge of a conspiracy to obtain the pardon of Patrick.

It was pointed out yesterday that the charge of a conspiracy, if any were to be made, would have to be made before next Saturday or the statute of limitations would prevent a prosecution of the case. Nothing was brought to light yesterday, it was learned, except coincidences and hearsay testimony bearing on the pardoning of Patrick. Joseph Walker, Jr., told Goodrich, according to the latter, that he would deliver a pardon for Patrick if Patrick's brother-in-law, Milliken, would give Mr. Walker, Jr., and other capitalists an option on his mine, the Golden Cycle, of Cripple Creek, in order that it might be merged with other gold mines in the same district.

Ex-Gov. Dix spent the day yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, but was not in communication with the District Attorney's office. Mr. Dix said that he was in New York on business not connected with the Patrick case, and that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the District Attorney investigated the case or not.

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 23.—Albert T. Patrick, engaged in the oil business here, denied today that he ever knew George G. Goodrich, and declared that his pardon by Gov. Dix was based solely on the evidence in the case.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 23.—Allen L. Burris, President of the El Paso Consolidated Mining Company, said that Goodrich had inspired a man named Patterson to bring a suit for $500,000 in New York against him for a commission on the sale of Milliken's mine. Hector M. Blackmer, President of the Cripple Creek Central Railway, said that he had never heard Patrick's name mentioned in connection with the purchase of the mine. William B. Milliken, a brother-in-law of Patrick but no relation to John T. Milliken, denied that Patrick's pardon had figured in the deal for the Golden Cycle Mine.

WAR CAUSES BANK FAILURE.

Reservists Withdraw Deposits from Private Institution.

The private bank of Oliner Brothers at 67 Clinton Street was closed yesterday morning and has been taken over by the State Banking Department in the interest of the depositors. It was said at the State Banking Department yesterday that this action had been taken at the request of Saul and Isadore Oliner, the members of the firm.

On July 1, according to Saul Oliner, the bank's deposits amounted to about $290,000. But upon the outbreak of the war, because of the widespread desire of frightened reservists to go home, the depositors of the Oliner Bank, like those of many other east side firms, began to withdraw their deposits. The closing of other banks on the east side and their agitation to their depositors operated to cause steady withdrawals. Since the war started nearly half the deposits have been withdrawn, those remaining amounting to $164,000, due to 2,500 depositors. To this steady drain on the bank's resources was added the fact that new deposits have almost stopped, and that the bank has no liquid assets which at present can be converted into cash except at a heavy sacrifice.

The assets are given as follows by Oliner Brothers:

Real estate and stock	$50,000
Equity in real estate	60,000
Lots on Staten Island	12,000
Bonds deposited with Supt. of Banks.	20,000
Equity in pledged stock	10,000
Mortgages receivable	19,500
Notes and cash in banks	19,500
Total	$191,000

On Oct. 31 the authorization certificate required under the new private banking law was granted by the State Banking Department. It was said by representatives of the firm yesterday that this action, indicating the confidence of the Banking Department, somewhat relieved the situation at the time, but not enough to enable the bank to pull through its difficulties. All deposits made after the issuance of the certificate and not paid out since have been segregated and will be paid in full as soon as possible. Irving B. Scott, a State Bank Examiner, has been designated Special Deupty Superintendent of Banks to assist in the liquidation of the affairs of the firm.

A crowd gathered around the doors of the bank soon after the news of the closing spread about, and several policemen from the Clinton Street Station was sent to keep order. There was no trouble, however, and before long the number of depositors who were discussing the matter on the curb had dwindled to two or three dozen.

NEVER SEE THE ENEMY.

Cobb Tells Twilight Club Some of the Horrors of War.

Irvin S. Cobb, humorist and war correspondent, told 600 men and women of the Twilight Club, whose guest he was at their dinner in the Hotel McAlpin last night, that the glory of war was a thing of the past, and that they need never expect him to attempt to describe the real horrors of battle as he saw them in his tour of war-ridden Europe. Cobb was preceded by a host of speakers, who hailed him as the "first man who went to war in a taxicab."

"Four weeks ago I was in a German battery that was firing against the Allies on the Aisne. We had expected to see something of the glory and panoply of war. Instead we saw a group of weary, muddy men lying in hovels not fit for a dog; men who never saw the enemy, who worked at a sodden, dreary form of labor, dealing out death, and toiling at a task infinitely more degrading than any we ask our meanest day laborer to do," spoke to the Captain.

"I have been here two weeks days,' he told me. 'I have lost both my Lieutenants and 60 per cent. of my men. I have seen neither Frenchman nor Englishman, and I do not expect ever to see one.'"

Theatre Tickets for Widows' Fund.

Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer of the Widows' and Mothers' Fund, at 190 Bowery, has received free 6,000 tickets for the Strand Theatre, which she is to sell for her organization. The owner of 222 Fifth Avenue gave Mrs. Kraft the use of a vacant store for the sale of the tickets, and a merchant at 366 Fifth Avenue has provided space for the same purpose. The tickets may also be had from Mrs. Kraft, at the Langdon, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. The organization helped 620 children in 170 families last season. Mrs. William Einstein is President of the fund.

DUTY ON CAST IRON

Does Not Apply to the Substance When Nickel-Plated.

The Government, in a decision just handed down by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, has succeeded in materially restricting the class of cast-iron articles that are to be accorded the lower rate carried in the tariff law for "castings," as against "articles or wares not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of metal." The case before the court was that of an appeal by the Department of Justice from a decision of the Board of General Appraisers sustaining a protest by the Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Company.

This concern imported eccentrics from Germany for the Star sewing machine which were classified by the Collector at this port as manufactures of metal not specially provided for under the provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. This made the duty rate 45 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the importer denied that the goods are metal manufactures, but in fact finished castings of iron, dutiable at 1 cent per pound under Paragraph 147. This contention was upheld by the General Appraisers on review. The case then went to the Customs Court.

The merchandise was returned by the appraiser as "cast iron nickeled and steel nickeled, finished parts of sewing machines." At the hearing it was established that the eccentrics are made of cast iron, drilled, reamed, and nickel-plated. Judge Smith, who writes the decision for the court reversing the board, says the court is of the opinion that the operation of Paragraph 147 is limited to castings made wholly of cast iron and that the terms of the paragraph are not broad enough to cover articles which are made of cast iron and some other metal. This view, the court holds, is supported by the circumstances which led to the passage of Paragraph 147 and to the change which that paragraph accomplished in the laws which preceded it.

Having won its contention for the higher duty, the Treasury Department is now expected to issue an order to customs officials throughout the country to return cast iron articles, if in combination with other metals, under Paragraph 167 of the Tariff act of 1913, which calls for a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on manufactures of metal not specially provided for. Had the importers won the test case, goods similar and allied to those in controversy would have entered at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 125 of the new law.

PICTURE FILM COPIES.

Stopping Practice of Letting Them Come In Duty Free.

As a result of an investigation conducted here and abroad by special agents of the Treasury Department, Collectors of Customs have been warned against allowing free entry to moving-picture films copied abroad from original negatives made in this country. The investigation has disclosed that large quantities of these films have been entered duty free as American goods returned. Moving-picture films are taxed under the present tariff law 1 cent per linear foot, and, as the goods have been coming into this country in vast quantities, the Government's loss in revenue is believed to have reached a large sum. None of those, however, concerned in the inquiry was willing to give an estimate.

From statements made by leading film manufacturers of the United States to the Treasury agents it was learned that in most cases no positive prints are shipped abroad, the negatives only being shipped and the positives made in Europe. In cases where positive prints are shipped to Europe, they are leased or sold with the understanding that the films are not to be resold or shipped back to the United States. In view of this, Assistant Secretary Peters has sent out the following order to the customs officials:

"You are instructed to examine carefully all moving-picture films claimed to be free of duty under Paragraph 404 of the Tariff act, and to refuse free entry in case of doubt unless satisfactory evidence shall be produced as to the American origin of the films. In cases where films of foreign origin are fraudulently invoiced as of American manufacture, they will be released only upon payment of the home value thereof plus the duty."

It was said yesterday that the practice the department is trying to break up must have been extremely profitable to those concerned in the fraud. The Assistant Secretary's instructions, however, to exact the domestic value of the goods in addition to the regular duty is expected to put an end to this form of duty evasion. Special agents declined yesterday to say whether prosecution of the offenders is intended. In the period from Oct. 3, 1913, to June 30 last sensitized, but not exposed, moving-picture films imported into this country amounted to 24,717,223 linear feet, valued at $889,500, while positive films reached 20,057 linear feet, appraised at $1,000,469.

FOR HOUSING FILMS.

Fireproof Building Planned for Keeping Them Safely.

A syndicate, which now operates an importing business, stands ready to furnish one-half of the capital necessary to relieve some of the woes of the movie men by providing a building in which the film manufacturers may be amply protected from fire risk, together with an exhibition hall so arranged that a number of films may be shown at once. The building planned will, if the project goes through, occupy the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, opposite the Grand Central Palace, on property owned by the New York Central Railroad.

The situation now faced by the film men is a difficult one and promises to become increasingly so as time goes on and the regulations of the Fire Department regarding them become more strict. No insurance company, it is said, will write out policies for films on account of their highly combustible nature. The safe deposit companies are also refusing to place the expensive films in their vaults for similar reasons. The result is that films costing many thousands of dollars must be cared for personally and, in many cases, to the danger of unsuspecting hotel guests.

The building in which it is planned to house the film agencies will be run along the line of an Exchange. That is, a certain membership fee will be exacted which will cover the cost of exhibition facilities as well as office space. The insurance of the films will be carried by a co-operative company to which the members will subscribe. Each floor will be contsructed under advisement of the Fire Department so that a fire in one office may be confined to that office and fought by itself. Plans for the films will be in high state of development before the war started, but, owing to the large representation of foreign firms in the movie business, the project appears to have come to a standstill. If the idea of such a building with its many advantages gains ground among the manufacturers here, however, there is still a good chance of raising a subscription sufficient to put it through.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. e. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Fair Tues.; warmer on the e. coast; Wed. cloudy; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy; light e. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues., except rain in s. and w.; Wed. cloudy; light e. to s. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Rain Tues.; Wed. cloudy.

Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; probably rain.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Cloudy; adn slightly warmer Tues.; Wed. fair; light variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer, with light s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer, with moderate s. to s. e. winds.

L. Mich., Upper Mich., and Wis.—Fair and slightly warmer Tues.; Wed. cloudy; moderate to fresh s. winds.

Minn.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; fresh s. to w. winds.

Iowa and Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; not much change in temperature.

STOPS AUCTION SALE OF STEVENSON NOTES

Anderson Co. Forced to Withdraw Letters Under Injunction Given to Mrs. Osbourne.

OTHER RELICS DISPOSED OF

Wife of Writer's Stepson Says Letters Given to Her Were Retained by Stevenson's Widow.

A temporary injunction obtained yesterday by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne, wife of Lloyd Osbourne, Robert Louis Stevenson's stepson, from Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Supreme Court prevented the sale of 122 of the 159 items catalogued in the collection of Stevenson relics by the Anderson Auction Company. Mrs. Osbourne arrived here from California on Sunday.

In the affidavit presented to the court by Mrs. Osbourne's lawyer, John Hall Jones of 30 East Forty-second Street, she says that these letters were owned by Mrs. Thomas Stevenson, mother of Robert Louis Stevenson. Upon the mother's death her belongings were sold at auction, and these letters were purchased by Mrs. Stevenson's sister, Miss Jane Whyte Balfour of Edinburgh, Scotland. Miss Balfour, Mrs. Osbourne says, gave the letters to her in London, and she kept them until she lent them to Graham Balfour for his use in writing his biography of Robert Louis Stevension.

About the Autumn of 1901, Mr. Osborne asserts, Graham Balfour sent a bundle of letters and manuscripts relating to Stevenson to Mrs. Stevenson, the novelist's widow, in San Francisco. Among them were the letters to his parents, which Balfour informed the widow were to be delivered to Mrs. Osbourne. Mrs. Stevenson, according to Mrs. Osbourne, did not deliver them, but retained possession of them until her death, when, with the rest of the Stevenson relics, they passed into the possession of Mrs. Isobel Strong, now Mrs. Salisbury Field, the novelist's stepdaughter.

Mrs. Osbourne says that she asked Mrs. Stevenson for the letters, but did not press her request for family reasons.

The injunction was served upon the Anderson Company about noon yesterday. Arguments on whether it shall be made permanent will be heard at 10:30 this morning by Justice Newburger.

Mrs. Field says that every item in the file is her property, inherited from her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, who died in February, and that she has the permission of the California court to dispose of the relics.

Many persons were in the auction room when President E. S. Turner of the Anderson Company announced that the sale had been interfered with by the injunction, and that Lots 14 to 131 and 137, 139, 140, and 152 had been withdrawn.

Among the items withdrawn was a series of twenty-two letters and sketches by Stevenson to his parents, beginning with his baby scrawl, at 2 years, and his crudely printed signature, at 6. There were also several letters written during the one term he attended boarding school, a few while he was in the South for his health, three written during his student days at Torquay, a series of eight letters written at Frankfurt, and various other letters written between 1872 and 1893.

The thirty-seven items that were not enjoined were sold for $1,278. E. H. Wendell gave $380 for sixty-seven canceled checks in Stevenson's handwriting. J. C. Brown paid $100 for a letter to Mrs. Stevenson, who is addressed as "My dear fellow." It was written at Saranac Lake in October, 1887. George D. Smith obtained for $67 two versions of a letter written at Vallima in 1892 to Baron Senfft von Pilsach, President of the Municipal Council, Samoa.

Mr. Wendell paid $57 for a letter of July 4, 1894, written in Samoan to Malietoa ,the reigning King of Malle, and signed "Tusitala," ("Writer of Tales,") Stevenson's Samoan name. Curtin Walters gave $77 for a memorandum of letters received and answered in February, April, May, October, and December, 1893, eight pages folio, entirely in Stevenson's handwriting. Charles Sessler of Philadelphia obtained for $38 an undated letter written to a neighbor at Vallima, whose horses had destroyed young cocoa trees on Stevenson's lawn. P. F. Madigan paid $52 for a letter dated Apia, Samoa, Jan. 3, 1891, to Stevenson's publishers.

There will be two sessions today, at which the Stevenson paintings and manuscripts will be sold.

KANSAS'S BIG CROP.

The Wheat Yield About Double the Best There Before.

The Kansas wheat crop of 1914 amounted to 180,924,885 bushels with a value estimated at $151,583,031, according to the final figures issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. It is pointed out that this year's crop is approximately twice as much as the State's next best yield, is more than 25 per cent. greater than any other State has ever produced in a single season, and about equals the combined yields of the three States ranking next highest in the production this year.

Kansas raised wheat enough this year to make 40,205,540 barrels of flour. Were this amount of flour converted into bread, it would make eight and one-half billion loaves, enough to meet the nation's need for bread for a year, or nearly ninety-five loaves for every man, woman and child in the United States. Correspondents estimate that 44 per cent. (79,616,000 bushels) of the crop remains in the grower's hands. This in itself is 15,000,000 bushels more than the average annual wheat production in Kansas in the twenty years ending with 1913. Reporters suggest that this 79,000,000 bushels is held for the coveted price of one dollar a bushel. If the value of the crop were apportioned equally among the State's inhabitants, each would receive a little more than $90. The county having the largest yield is Reno, with 6,733,848 bushels. Riley, Shawnee, and Wabaunsee have the highest average yields, or twenty-six bushels to the acre.

GEN. HWANG DENIES DR. JENKS'S CHARGE

Asks Proof He Is Trying to Get Chinese to Subscribe Fund for Revolt.

THINKS GOODNOW IS BIASED

Exile Sees Contradiction in Statements About Sun's Reported Invitation to Return.

Gen. Hwang Hsing, who led the revolution which overthrew the Manchus, replied yesterday to attacks made upon him by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, director of the Far Eastern Bureau. Gen. Hwang is now an exile in this country. His reply was given out by Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, who said:

"I do not claim to be an authority on matters Chinese. I am anxious merely to have the liberal views of Chinese affairs placed before the public. I am not maintaining a bureau for that party, and I am not paid anything for what I do."

Gen. Hwang in his reply said:

"It is with regret and disappointment that I read of the unwarranted attack by my friend, Dr. J. W. Jenks, upon myself. Only two weeks ago he gave out a report to the effect that Dr. Sun and I were to be invited by Yuan Shih-kai to come back and assist in the regeneration of China. I denied it, and now Dr. Jenks replies to my denial by saying that I am a traitor, discredited and disowned by friend and foe. To an intelligent public it must be very humiliating to be treated with the doctor's glaring contradictions.

"As to Dr. Goodnow's allegations I will only remark that I have not had the honor of meeting that distinguished gentleman. But as he is still in the employment of Yuan Shih-kai and publicly stated last Thursday night that during his stay in China the Liberal statesmen of China avoided him and he was thrown entirely into the hands of the northern reactionary party, it is hardly to be supposed that he has introduced into his study of Chinese politics a completely unbiased and unpartisan view.

"It is lamentable that Dr. Jenks has declared that I am trying to raise money in the United States. I distinctly assured him, as he admits, that I am not. I earnestly request him to submit proofs that I am trying to get Chinese to subscribe a dollar a month apiece toward the support of a new revolution.

"I do not find that Dr. Jenks or Dr. Goodnow denies that Yuan has established a despotic military power in China. Dr. Goodnow has publicly admitted that all semblances of parliamentary and liberal Government have disappeared.

"As to the crucial question of the loan which Yuan is trying to raise in America, Prof. Jenks denies that Yuan's commissioners are seeking a loan, but he admits Yuan's dire need for money and says that any one who finds it will be amply rewarded. The distinguished doctor's admission will be sufficient for the wise American public.

"The brokers and financiators who floated the great quintuple loan made millions out of it. If a big loan can be floated in the United States it will be at about the rate of 60 per cent., and those who place it will be gorgeously rewarded. By keeping out of this loan the American people will not only maintain the respect of China but may thereby compel Yuan Shih-kai to abandon his despotic policy and adopt one more consistent with true democracy."

Many Americans In from Germany.

Agents of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that the Rotterdam was expected in Hoboken early this morning. She has 500 first, 1,248 second, and 400 third-class passengers, most o fthem Americans returning from Germany and Austria.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Incorporated today:

Pine Holding Corp'n, realty stocks, bonds; $150,000. H. M. Simon, D. McL. Somers, A. W. Varian, Shoreham.

Herpaco Paper Mfg. Co.; $80,000. J. J. McHugh, Henry and Abram Liedeker, 50 B'way.

Mutual Motor Sales Co.; $25,000. J. B. Kalmuk, W. P. Buchlock, Geo. O. Zanne, West Englewood, N. J.

Farrand Realty Co., Delhi; $14,000. G. E. Scott, J. F. Foreman, H. S. Graham, Delhi.

Johns Chemical Co.; $10,000 H. G. Whipple, Hill, J. G. Adams, 224 W. 45 St.

American Emblem Co., Utica, jewelry, dentists' supplies; $15,000. James Ellis, P. B. and C. S. A. Williams, Utica.

Charles Loesch Contracting Co.; $10,000. D. C. Copen, Katie and Charles Loesch, 415 W. 50 St.

Optical Appliance Corp'n, hardware, art works, jewelry, optical wares; $5,000. J. H. Cossman, Mary F. Kearns, Franz Nelbon, 80 Wall St.

Berkshire Poster Co.; $5,000. E. B. Block, F. T. Hegeman, D. W. Truss, 136 W. 52 St.

Erasmus Improvement Co., B'klyn, realty; $5,000. J. F. Roos, Herman Froeb, G. S. Smith, 462 Jefferson Av., B'klyn.

N. Bitzick & Sons, poultry, slaughter house, meat, fish; $5,000. Meyer, Jacob, Nathan Bitzick, 158 Delancey St.

Sunshine-Jasper Co., pressing, ironing machines, motors, mechanical appliances; $5,000. Israel Engel, T. G. Jasper, Monroe Sunshine, 622 W. 135 St.

Hamilton Wrecking & Lumber Co. of Brooklyn; $5,000. Benj. Blackman, Max Feinberg, Abram Freedman, 33 Henry St., Manhattan.

J. M. Knopp, Inc., contracting construction, decorating, furnishing; $5,000. Joseph M. Bernard Knopp, Benjamin Frank, 967 Whitlock Av.

Delmage Glove Co., Ithaca, furriers, cloth manufacturers, gloves; $5,000. Jos. F. Hickey, Lester Brooks, Archibald B. Delmage.

Riklan Feather Co.; $25,000. Nathan Berman, R. B. Smith, Frieda V. Goldstein, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

C. B. Homan Realty Co.; $10,000. Sue T. Aufeuger, C. E. Homan, J. L. Brassington, 2,006 E. 47 St., B'klyn.

Associated Law Reporters & Transcribers; $5,000. Benjamin Gotthelf, A. D. Hornung, Leo Sourwine, 1,063 E. 8.

Oscar L. Wood Decorating Co., Syracuse; $5,000; F. A. Boyke, F. W. Riker, O. L. Wood.

Mark-Rubin Hat Co.; $5,000. Annie Schultz, Samuel and Max Marksamer, 441 Ft. Washington Av.

Charles Parkinson, Inc., contractor, builder, hardware; $10,000. J. A. Gleason, C. W. and J. H. Parkinson, 583A 6 St., B'klyn.

World O K Ice Cream Co.; $5,000. Abram, Louis, and Benjamin Mendelson, 289 E. B'way.

Capital Increases: Century Clothing Co., N. Y.; $5,000 to $15,000. Buffalo Feature Film Corp'n, Buffalo; $25,000 to $50,000. American Woods Corp'n, Owl's Head; $25,000 to $40,000; Brookhaven Sand & Gravel Co., N. Y.; $300,000 to $450,000. Helix Tube Co.; $250,000 to $500,000.

Authorizations: National Sheet Metal Roofing Co., Jersey City; $80,000; rep., Lewis R. Conklin, 59 Wall St. J. Smith Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.; $50,000; rep. Charles T. Groom, 148 Duane St. United Coffee Growers' Corp'n of Brazil, Wilmington, Del.; $500,000; rep., Leon Lauritz, 5 Liberty St.

Voluntary dissolutions: Yarrington & Haft Co., B'klyn; Block-Mandel Cloak Co., N. Y.; Honeoye Valley Cheese Co., Honeoye; Broad Street Hospital, Oneida; Item Spring Bed Co., N. Y.; Nat'l Sheet Metal & Roofing Co., B'klyn.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The public schools will be closed on Thursday and Friday.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation has received notice from the Omega Alpha Pi Fraternity that it will no longer be represented in the high schools.

The special committee which is considering the question of teachers' pay and deductions for absence will hold a meeting on Dec. 1.

At tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Education action probably will be taken with regard to appointing a successor to Walter E. Hervey as a member of the Board of Examiners.

The Local School Board of District 45 has expressed the hope that the building of Public School 29, Richmond, may be superseded by a better building on property which is now in possession of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The organization of Public School 144, Brooklyn, has now reached eighty classes, which entitles it to a third head of department.

Permission has been granted for the giving of lessons on the violin after school hours by teachers not of the public schools to the following named schools in addition to those heretofore selected: Manhattan—Public Schools 21, 25, 59, 83, 89, 114, 119, 136, 184, 188, 190, and Washington Irving High School. Brooklyn—Public Schools 3, 74, 92, 106, 120, 123, 125, 139, 144, 147, 158, 177, and Manual Training High School. Queens—Public Schools 6, 71, 79, and 81. Richmond—Public School 1.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export sales of wheat were estimated at from 400,000 to 800,000 bushels, but while it was evident that Europe is still in the market for American wheat, export sales seem to have lost their influence as bullish factors in the market and throughout the greater part of the day prices ruled heavy with only a quiet trade. Late in the session the market developed a steadier tone, and at the close prices were about a cent a bushel up from the bottom and ⅜@⅝c net higher. Receipts at primary points were larger than anticipated, and the visible supply in the United States increased 1,911,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 75,387,000, compared with 85,732,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16; No. 2 hard, $1.17½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.20¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, to arrive.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.23	1.23½	96½
May	..	..	1.30¼	1.30⅝	98¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.30⅝	1.29½	1.30¼	1.30⅞	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.15⅝	1.14⅜	1.15⅝	1.15	86½
May	1.21⅝	1.20½	1.21½	1.21½	90⅝

CORN.

The corn market declined ½@⅝c early under selling by commission houses, prompted by continued favorable weather conditions for curing, and moving the new crop, and on liberal receipts at interior points. The visible supply increased 215,000 bushels for the week, compared with a decrease of 1,184,000 last year, and offerings from the country were said to be on a more liberal scale. Rumors of export sales of about 200,000 bushels, and the advance in wheat caused a rally late in the day, but final quotations were ¼c net lower. In the local cash market new No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 75¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; prime Argentine at 78@79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	66¼	69¾
May	70⅝	70¼	70½	70⅝	69⅞

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, and prices were rather heavy in the absence of demand, closing ⅛@⅜c net lower. There was further talk of export sales, however, and this caused a steady tone around the close. The local cash market was steady; standard, 54½@55c; No. 2 white, 55@55¼c; No. 3 white, 54@54½c; No. 4 white, 53½@54c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	50¼	39¾
May	53⅞	53½	53⅝	53⅞	41¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, but prices were lower notwithstanding smaller receipts of hogs at Chicago than anticipated and higher prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000; estimated for Tuesday 17,000; Kansas City received 20,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	10.15	10.00	10.00	10.15	10.92
May	..	..	10.17	10.30	11.12
Ribs—					
January	9.95	9.92	9.92	10.00	10.92
May	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.27	11.12
Pork—					
January	18.62	18.50	18.55	18.60	20.80
May	19.12	18.95	18.97	19.10	20.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again moderately active and prices were unsettled with nervous fluctuations. Prices advanced quite sharply, especially for the late positions, which were relatively weak on Saturday, but on the advance there was renewed selling credited to refiners and late in the day the market eased off, closing 2 points lower to 5 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.55@5.65	5.60
November	..	..	5.58@5.63	5.60
December	5.57	5.50	5.56@5.57	5.58
January	5.80	5.69	5.76@5.79	5.71
February	..	..	5.87@5.93	5.88
March	6.07	6.02	6.02@6.09	6.05
April	6.20	6.17	6.14@6.17	6.15
May	6.30	6.24	6.25@6.27	6.20
June	6.44	6.40	6.39@6.40	6.20

COFFEE.

Traders in the coffee market were again apathetic and were doing little more than waiting for the completion of the December liquidation through the Voluntary Committee and for the reopening of the Exchange, which is expected to take place early in December. Sales through the Liquidating Committee amounted to 55,000 bags yesterday, and at the close December was quoted at 3.37@3.40. March at 5.76@5.79, May at 5.96@5.99, and July at 6.76@6.79. Cost and freight from Brazil were a little more numerous, and prices were about unchanged, with Santos 2s quoted at 9.90@10.25c, 3s at 9@9.20c, 4s at 8.60@9c, and 5s at 8½c. In the local spot market prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¼c and Santos 4s at 10c.

COTTON.

Obstacles to the shipment of cotton abroad are being gradually removed, and improving international trade conditions were reflected in the largest exports yesterday of any one day since the outbreak of the European war. According to Washington advices, the shipment of cotton to Germany may now be safely undertaken through Holland, while the State Department has also pointed out methods by which cotton may be exported to belligerents through Italy. The market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 6 points in response to higher cables and reports that spinners were calling cotton in the Liverpool market. December contracts again led the advance, selling up to 7.38, or 15 points net higher, while later deliveries showed gains of from 4 to 7 points. At this level offerings became more liberal and the market eased off, selling about 3 to 6 points net lower during the afternoon. Covering caused a final rally, with the close steady, net 3 points higher to 3 points lower. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to higher, with the leading points all unchanged except for Houston, which showed a slight advance.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 7.75 for middling upland; sales nil.

The range of cotton prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.38	7.23	7.29@7.30	7.26
January	7.51	7.47	7.47@7.48	7.45
February	7.58	7.58	.. @ ..	..
March	7.65	7.53	7.59@7.60	7.57
May	7.82	7.69	7.75@7.76	7.75
July	7.99	7.90	7.93@7.95	7.94
October	8.14	8.04	8.07@8.09	8.10

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	30,094	24,257	21,568
New Orleans	11,634	6,568	13,213
Mobile	540	892	1,382
Savannah	9,458	9,180	10,677
Charleston	2,384	2,395	5,123
Wilmington	793	1,657	3,630
Norfolk	4,028	3,910	4,872
Other ports	928	13,852	7,088
Total today	59,857	52,711	67,559
Since Friday	112,280	.....	112,520
Since Aug. 1	2,503,266	.....	5,295,555
Stocks all ports	1,109,669	.....	1,042,970

RECEIPTS PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Monday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	1,823	3,626	7,797
Memphis	8,436	13,760	21,545
St. Louis	1,174	4,690	2,460
Houston	39,269	32,804	31,762

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS TUESDAY.

		Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	44,000	24,257	21,568
New Orleans	16,800	6,568	13,213

EXPORTS.

	Gt. Britain.	Continent.	Other Ports.
Galveston	.....	1,800	13,300
New Orleans	9,395	6,898	.....
Savannah	.....	4,348	.....
Charleston	.....	.....	2,700
New York	581	1,624	.....
Texas City	11,641	.....	.....
Total	21,617	20,670	16,000

Total exports today, 58,287 against 43,148 this day last year; since Aug. 1, 1,105,989 against 3,757,247 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Middl'g.	Stocks. This Yr.	Last Yr.
200	New Orleans	7⅝	194,866	216,037
——	Mobile	7⅝	34,550	46,875
——	Charleston	7¼	32,403	79,287
2,285	Savannah	7¼	168,063	185,480
4,709	Galveston	7⅜	417,734	303,664
——	Wilmington	7¼	37,618	44,172
——	Norfolk	7¼	44,073	42,973
1,082	Augusta	7¼	147,110	57,453
2,450	Memphis	7¼	234,989	174,061
——	St. Louis	7⅜	30,807	13,167
——	Baltimore	7¾	4,643	12,004
——	Philadelphia	8	5,937	6,467
8,445	Houston	7⅜	147,058	180,969
——	Boston	7.75	9,393	8,167
——	New York	7.75	74,449	46,814
——	Little Rock	6¾	41,627	45,990

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,057 packages. Rather more buying interest and a somewhat stronger market for the better grades of fresh creamery. Extras and the higher scoring lots of advanced fancy, specialized qualities remain quiet and unchanged. Fair trading in held creamery, but prices remain unchanged. Process steady, with a moderate inquiry for the finest goods. Ladles and packing stock remain quiet. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34¼@34¾c; higher scoring lots, 35@35½c; firsts, 30@33½c; seconds, 26@29c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32¼c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28¼c; State dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 25¼@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; factory, grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28¼@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21¼@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Western Dev‹McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—A. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Vagaszki‹Cons Coal. McKinnon‹Ala Sec. Fox‹East Side Metal. Fox‹Taylor. Cosmanic‹Oceanic Steam Nav. Meltzer‹Penn RR. York‹Bijou Circuit. Uptegraft‹Penn Co. Goumis‹Ramsdell. Ryon‹Penn RR. Ryon‹Penn RR. Lynch‹Oceanic St Nav Reynolds‹Penn RR. Boland‹L I RR. NY L Ins‹Anderson. Ovavage‹P & Read C & L. Weekworth‹NY, NH & H RR. Baeltz‹NY, N H & H RR. Weckwerth‹NY, N H & H RR. Metzler‹C RR of N J. Donoghue‹Oceanic. St Nav. Yuhasz‹Carnegie St. Helfand‹Ill Surety.
Andrews Co‹Phoenix Amus. Banner Rubber‹Rubinsky. Masterson‹NY, NH & H RR. Hamilton‹Titus. Pfund‹Telefunken. Anagnosti‹Weld. Valeri‹Pullman Co. Lincoln, Jr‹NY, N H & H RR. Scocello‹Kerbaugh. Stankewicz‹C RR of N J. Berard‹Du Pont. Culver‹Lamport & H. Steinberg‹C RR of NJ Jacobson‹Tri-Bullion S & D. Schwabe‹E Brooks Co. Sperman‹NY, N H & H RR. Runnsland‹D, L & W RR. Murray‹McKenna. Wagner‹Kohn.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Mariotte‹Kelly. Elwell‹Elwell Rubber, (2 acts.)
Smolak‹St L Pyrites.

Cases to be sent from Room 337 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, ——, Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M., Equity calendar.
Hill‹Whalen & Martell. Edison‹Cont Chemical. Nye‹Pathe Freres.
Aldrich‹Manahan. Smart‹Int Spray.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Prior‹Hunkin-Conkey Const Co. N Y Life‹Manning. Middleton‹Whitridge. Famborille‹Atlantic, G & Pac Co.
Housel, exr.‹Smith. Tuttle‹Field. Herman, admx.‹Buffalo.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Re Film Amus. Rollnick‹Rollnick. Solling‹Pieper (2 acts) Belanger‹Cowan. Re CNY, (3 acts.)
Baker‹Couch. Knopf‹Katz. Re Williams, (Castree) Ger-Am Coffee‹Johnson, (3 acts.)
Rubino‹Haggin. Star Finance‹Minogue Amendola‹Hudson R. Gould‹Gould. Re Lincoln Tr (Key) Cox‹Boynton. Hertschuck‹Hartw'l-S. Grandy‹Nadler. Gould‹Gould. McDowell Dressmak'g School‹McDowell. Rudd‹Powell's. E Tanmeyr Ocean Atteaux Co. Schneider‹Kobusch. Triplett‹Triplett. Smith‹Progress M P. Kaplan‹Poll. Roth‹Roth. People‹Buzzoffi. Toltec Mex Oil‹E C Oil Adzaycha‹Holbrook, C & R. Levy‹Wolfe, (2 acts.) Bank for Sav‹Herbert Maroccia‹D, L & W RR. Re De Graw, (Field & D) Re MacLean, (Bronx Parkway Comm.) Rankin‹Octav Land. Berliner‹Fur News. Michie‹Slayback. Pease & Elliman‹39 & 41 W 55 St. Cvetkovich‹Ansonia C Collas‹Langham Hotel Bronstein‹Wuerz. Grieco‹Adams. Loukos‹Degnon Con. Amend‹Wolfram Wire Re Ferguson. Re Peters. Re Schuman. Re Tietz. Re same. Re Royal. Re Rio. Re McNeill. People‹Williams. Voron‹Chait.
Reed‹Kaufman. Re Bloomingdale Bros. Re Ettirgon‹Laderer. Finkelstein‹Iroq Door. CNY‹McCarthy. Caso on.
Re Snige‹McMillan. McElheny, Jr‹Sprague Jacobs‹Weingarten Bros
Re Brazos, San Juan, Nov. 18. SS Malinche, Laguna, Nov. 13. SS Hamborn, Matanzas, Nov. 10. SF Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 21. SS Vigilancia, Santiago, Nov. 14. SS King George, Seville, Nov. 3. SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 8. SS Bayamon, San Juan, Nov. 17. SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 20. SS Advance, Colon, Nov. 16. SS Atlantide, Gibraltar, Nov. 5.

PART II.—(Adjourned Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & Tr‹Pam.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Torisco‹S Av R. Binder‹Ernonsky. Rink‹R & L Co. Hecht‹NY Rys. Jacobson‹Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. Bank‹Teepe.
Lo Presti‹Simbar Riley Co. Jacobson‹Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. Boldicker‹NY Rys. Harter‹Flagg. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fischer‹NY Rys. Wright‹B H RR. Regan‹Sargent. Flood‹Un Ry of NY. Victor‹Goldberg Son. Gray‹Churchman & Co. Consacenti‹Ree's Sons Faulkner‹N Y C & H R RR. Bournes‹Same.
Miller‹Fehn. Moore‹McGarrah. Van Riper‹Ray. Re Carnegie Tr, (Supt of Banks.) Schmidt & Son‹Peters Burt‹Burt. Re Russo, (Glover St.) Re Johnston (Bost Rd) Moushekian‹Knight. People ex rel McInerny‹Ward. Broen‹Raab. Re Falick Furniture. Re Smith. Ger-Am Coffee‹Diehl, (2 acts.) Osbourne‹Anderson A.
Dr. Dennis‹Dr. Hyman. Re Fegan, (Schiffer.) Re Farley, (Volckening.) Brunner‹Brunner. Re Church Av, (Kralaund.) Baum‹Crane. Ibert‹Stephlin. Flaherty‹Flaherty. Lehrenkrauss‹Mitchell Kesse) Co‹same. Dubois‹Keleher. Butterworth‹Davis & Q. Re Joyce. Lent‹Lefferts Con. Magee‹Magee. Re Palmer. Same. Bank of Rockville Ct‹ Stevens. Re Woodbine St. Schreiber‹Schreiber. People ex rel White‹ Prendergast. Rich A Co‹Morse et al Nowack‹Dubross & an Same‹same. Brown‹Brown. Gesnaldi‹Degan. Bahrenburg‹Wisherth. Barker‹Barker et al. McMillen‹Lidning. Egan‹G Alexander Co Conroy‹St'd Mail Order.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jones‹Nat Surety. Oestreicher‹Winters. Pruzan‹Serv Stores, 1st N Bk. Roselle‹Wyperman. Cohen‹Novick. Schroeder‹Zylka. Jacobson‹Waithamsen United Security‹Meenan Postal Life‹Burns. Alexander‹Henry, (2 acts.) Comm'l Tr‹Nixon. Paulker‹Kopf. Robinson‹Brighton, Collins‹Oxford. Boromalo‹Familiar Assn.
Bank of Sicily‹Castello. Cole‹Harrison. Assets Real‹Title Guar Co. Bernheimer‹Palmer. Beha‹Rothschild. Mallah‹Cunessa. St Bk of Syr‹Kaplan. US Metal Prod‹Tredenick. Averbeck‹Williams. Int'l Banking‹Gude-Bro‹ Bros Co. United & Globe R M, Trenton‹35% Auto S. Guggenheim‹Bayle. Yukon Gold‹same, Clear.

PART II.—(Adjourned Special Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & Tr‹Pam.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Levy‹Wolfe, (2 acts.) Bank for Sav‹Herbert Maroccia‹D, L & W RR. Re De Graw, (Field & D) Re MacLean, (Bronx Parkway Comm.) Rankin‹Octav Land. Berliner‹Fur News. Michie‹Slayback. Pease & Elliman‹39 & 41 W 55 St. Cvetkovich‹Ansonia C Collas‹Langham Hotel Bronstein‹Wuerz. Grieco‹Adams. Loukos‹Degnon Con. Amend‹Wolfram Wire Re Ferguson. Re Peters. Re Schuman. Re Tietz. Re same. Re Royal. Re Rio. Re McNeill. People‹Williams. Voron‹Chait.
Re Film Amus. Rollnick‹Rollnick. Solling‹Pieper (2 acts) Belanger‹Cowan. Re CNY, (3 acts.)
Baker‹Couch. Knopf‹Katz. Re Williams, (Castree) Ger-Am Coffee‹Johnson, (3 acts.)
Rubino‹Haggin. Star Finance‹Minogue Amendola‹Hudson R. Gould‹Gould. Re Lincoln Tr (Key) Cox‹Boynton. Hertschuck‹Hartw'l-S. Grandy‹Nadler. Gould‹Gould. McDowell Dressmak'g School‹McDowell. Rudd‹Powell's. E Tanmeyr Ocean Atteaux Co. Schneider‹Kobusch. Triplett‹Triplett. Smith‹Progress M P. Kaplan‹Poll. Roth‹Roth. People‹Buzzoffi. Toltec Mex Oil‹E C Oil Adzaycha‹Holbrook, C & R. Levy‹Wolfe, (2 acts.) Bank for Sav‹Herbert Maroccia‹D, L & W RR. Re De Graw, (Field & D) Re MacLean, (Bronx Parkway Comm.) Rankin‹Octav Land. Berliner‹Fur News. Michie‹Slayback. Pease & Elliman‹39 & 41 W 55 St. Cvetkovich‹Ansonia C Collas‹Langham Hotel Bronstein‹Wuerz. Grieco‹Adams. Loukos‹Degnon Con. Amend‹Wolfram Wire Re Ferguson. Re Peters. Re Schuman. Re Tietz. Re same. Re Royal. Re Rio. Re McNeill. People‹Williams. Voron‹Chait.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Resumption of Open Bond Trading Expected — Sharp Rise in Foreign Exchange.

Progress was made yesterday on the proposal to reopen the Stock Exchange for bond trading, which is to be laid before the Board of Governors of the Exchange at a meeting to be held today. At Chicago trading was resumed under restrictions and plans were laid in Philadelphia to resume trading on the Stock Exchange there today. These proofs of steady progress toward normal conditions offered encouragement which, for one thing, was reflected in higher prices for many of the listed stocks which are now being traded in in the New Street market. Dealings in bonds were quiet, but relatively few changes in prices were reported.

More light was thrown yesterday on the reason for the Committee of Five's abandonment of the plan to resume bond trading on the Exchange not later than yesterday. The explanation left the Street at a loss to understand why the reason for the change in plan was not made known at the time, which would have forestalled the varied adverse inferences which were drawn in Stock Exchange circles from the abandonment on Thursday of the proposal which had been made known on Wednesday. Practically every one in the financial district seemed to feel sure yesterday that the Governors of the Stock Exchange would today vote in favor of resuming public trading in bonds.

It has seemed likely all along that if foreign holders of American securities were in any urgent need of selling they would hardly fail to avail themselves of the existing market for our securities merely for the purpose of postponing their selling until it could be done in the open market on the Exchange. There is now coming to hand information regarding selling of our bonds by some English institutions for the purpose, it is believed, of investing the proceeds in the new British war loan. The sale of $1,000,000 bonds was cited in banking circles yesterday as one important transaction of this kind. It was understood that this block of bonds was taken over by an institution in this city. To that extent it was a private transaction, but this and some other similar sales which were reported had some effect yesterday in advancing sterling exchange rates. They rose rather sharply, cable transfers being quoted for the first time in many days at above 4.90.

The influence of the rediscounting facilities which are now available to the banks is being seen in the commercial paper market. Rates there have receded further and a considerable amount of paper is now selling as low as 5 per cent. That is a lower rate than is now generally available to borrowers on Stock Exchange collateral, if count be taken of the fact that the call loans which have been continued ever since the closing of the Stock Exchange still command in most instances 6 per cent. Commercial paper is now a readier banking asset than it has ever been in the past, and the rates at which commercial paper can be discounted should, of course, reflect the improved facilities which are now at the command of the banks for handling this form of banking asset.

There is now a free market in commercial paper, but it can hardly be said that there is a free market in collateral loans in view of the fact that the ordinary machinery for the handling of call loans at least is not operating. This fact is one of the elements entering into the present rate on so-called call loans which ever since the Stock Exchange closed have been time loans of indefinite maturity. It does not seem necessary to allow call loans to remain in this state any longer. The opinion is expressed in banking circles that if the call money market were reopened on the Stock Exchange there would be no lack of money for employment there, and it would take but a relatively small amount again to set in motion the free flow of credit based on Stock Exchange collateral. That would restore call loans to their true status and benefit the money market situation as well perhaps as borrowers. It seems likely that some such plan will be worked out in connection with the resumption of open trading in bonds, but the reopening of the call money market need hardly depend upon a resumption of public trading in either stocks or bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	6	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months	4¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 5½@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4¾@5 per cent.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4¾@5	4¾@5	4¾@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.89¼	4.88¼	4.89¼
Cables	4.90¼	4.89¼	4.90½

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.89½	4.90¼
Paris	5.11¼	5.10¼
Berlin	.86	.86⅛
Switzerland	5.20	5.19¼
Holland	.40¼	.40⅜
Italy	5.38½	5.37¾

New York Clearing House exchanges, $206,898,447; balances, $11,648,271; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $109,615.

The local banks have lost $6,912,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago no market, last sale 20c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, off 1-16d; in New York, 48⅞c, off ⅛c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Booth F. pf.	75	75	75	75
30	Canal & Dock	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
76	C. M. & St. P.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
35	Com. Edison	136	136	135	135
26	Diamond M.	91½	91½	91	91
50	Goodrich	22	22	22	22
10	H. S. & M. pf.	103	103	103	103
30	Ill. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½
18	Nat. Carbon	110	110	110	110
35	People's Gas	118	118	117½	117¾
10	Pub. Serv. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
3	Quaker O. pf.	104	104	104	104
100	Studebaker	33	33	33	33
188	Swift & Co.	102½	103	102	103
85	Un. Carbide	146	146½	146	146½

BOND.

$3,000	C.C.Ry. 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	98⅝

CURRENT BOND PRICES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked
Atchison gen. 4s, '95	90¾	91¼	90	91
Atchison cv. 4s, '60	90	91	90	91½
Atchison adj. 4s, '95	81	82	81	82
A. C. L. 1st 4s, '52	86¾	88	87	88
A. C. L. col. 4s, '52	84¾	86	84½	85½
B. & O. 1st 4s, '48	88	89	88	89
B. & O. cv. 4½s, '33	84	84½	83¾	84¼
B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, '41	80	81½	80	82
B. & O., Sou. Div. 3½s, '25	88	88½	88	88½
C. & O. 1st con. 5s, '39	100½	102	100¾	102
C. & O. gen. 4½s, '92	85	85½	85	85
C. & O. cv. 4½s, '30	67½	69	67	69
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, '21	94¼	94½	94½	94¾
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s, '58	89	90	89	90
C. M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, '89	77	79	77	79
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, '89	91	92	90	92
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s, '89	97	98½	97	98½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, '32	94¾	96	94¾	95½
C., M. & St. P. gen. & rfg. 4½s, 2014	89	90¼	89½	90½
Chi. N. W. gn. 3½s, '87	77½	78½	77¼	78¼
Chi. N. W. g. 4s, '87	91	93	91	93
C., R. I. & P. gn. 4s, '88	79½	80½	..	..
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, '34	64	65½	64	66
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, '32	52	55	52	54
Cl. S. L. 1st 4½s, '61	90	91½	90	92
Col. Sou. 1st 4s, '29	84	87	83	86
Col. Sou. ref. 4½s, '35	72	77	70	75
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s, '43	91½	92½	91½	93
D. & R. G. 1st con. 4s, '36	72	80	..	..
D. & R. G. ref. 5s, '55	43	46	..	..
Erie prior lien 4s, '96	72	80	72	80
Erie con. 4s, '96	64	66	64	66
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser. A	60½	62	60	62
Erie cv. 4s, '53, Ser. B	60	62	59	61
Great Nor. 4½s, '61	97¼	100	97¼	100
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s, '55	86	87½	86	87½
K. C. So. rfg. 5s, '50	89	91	88½	91
K. C. So. 1st 3s, '50	67	69	67	68½
L. V. cons. 4½s, '03	95¼	96½	95¼	96
L. & N. unif. 4s, '40	91	92	91	92
L. & N. S. & N. A. 5s, '63	99	100	99	100
Mo. Pac. conv. 5s, '50	34	37	..	..
N. Y. Con. R.R. 4½s, '53	93	95	93	95
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	83	84	84	86
N. Y. C., L. S. deb. 4s, '28	90¼	91¼	90¼	91
N. Y. C., L. S. deb. 4s, '31	89½	90½	89½	90½
N. Y. C. rfg. 4½s, '13	83½	84½	84½	85½
Norf. & W. con. 4s, '96	91	92½	91½	93
N. & W. cv. 4½s, '38	97	99	97	99
Nor. Pac. p. l. 4s, '97	89	90½	89¾	90½
N. Pac. gen. 3s, 2047	64	67	64	66
N. Pac. rfg. 4½s, 2047	91½	92½	91¾	92½
Penn. con. 4s, '48	97¼	98	97¼	97¾
Reading gen. 4s, '97	91¾	92½	91½	92½
S. A. L. 4s, '50, stpd.	77	80	75	80
S. A. L. adj. 5s, '49	60	62	60	62
So. Pac. col. 4s, '49	83	84	83½	84½
So. P. (C.P.) rf. 4s, '49	86	86¾	85½	87
So. Pac. ref. 4s, '55	86¼	87	86¼	87
So. Pac. cv. 4s, '29	90	90½	70½	90½
So. P. 20-yr. cv. 5s, '34	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
So. Ry. con. 5s, '94	99	100	99	100
So. Ry. dev. 4s, '56	62	63½	..	63
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s, '51	101	103	101	103
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, '47	93¾	94½	93¾	94¼
Un. Pac. cv. 4s, '27	84½	86½	84½	86
Un. Pac. ref. 4s, 2008	88	90	88	90
U. P., (Ore. S. L.) 4s, '29	86	88	88	88
West Shore 4s, 2361	88	90	88	90

Traction.

Det. United 4½s, '32	64	66	64	66
Inter.-Met. 4½s, '56	71	72	71	72
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s, '66	96½	97	96½	97¼
Man. Ry. stpd. 4s, '90	86	88	86	..

Industrial.

Am. Smelters 6s, '26	100	102	100	102
Beth. Steel 1st 5s, '26	96½	97½	..	..
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, '42	83	84	83	84
Cent. Leather 5s, '25	96¾	97½	97	98
Distillers 5s, '27	55	55	55	..
Indiana Steel 5s, '52	97½	99½	..	..
Texas conv. 6s, '31	95	96¼	95	96
U. S. Rubber 6s, '18	100¾	101	100	102
U. S. Steel 5s, '63	99½	100	99¼	99¾

Telephone and Telegraph.

Am. T. & T. col. 4s, '29	86	88	86½	87½
Am. T. & T. conv. 4½s, '33	94¼	94¾	93½	94

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.09
Am. Tob. sc. 6	6	Sep., 1915	100¾	100¾	5.06
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99¾	99⅞	4.75
Beth. Steel	5	June 11, '15	99¾	99¾	5.45
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¼	98½	5.50
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅜	102¼	5.70
Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	89	90	7.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. Ill. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	98	6.35
Con. Gas.	6	June, 1915	100¾	101	4.37
Erie R. R.	5	Apr. 1913	98¾	99½	6.33
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96½	6.85
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.15
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99¾	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	90	96	14.00
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	99¾	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	99½	100¼	4.45
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97½	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	5.00	4.75	..
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	..	99½	7.63
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	10.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99¼	99½	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	98½	99¼	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
N. Y. N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	93½	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99¾	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98⅝	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98⅝	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98¾	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95	96	6.30
Un. Typew'r	5	Jan. 15, '16	96½	98½	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.	6	May, 1918	96¼	97¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	99	6.50
Con. P., Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May 1, '17	95	97½	7.00
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July 18, '15	99	99½	6.50
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June 1, '17	98	98½	6.58
Louis. G. & E., pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1, '18	95	97	7.00

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	102⅝	102½	4.52
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	103¾	103⅞	4.30

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	308	312
American Light & Traction pf.	104	106
Adirondack Electric Power	10	12
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	36	40
*American Gas & Electric	78	82
*American Gas & Electric pf.	45	48
American Power & Light	56	60
American Power & Light pf.	80	85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf.	63	68
American Waterworks & Electric	3⅜	5
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	49	53
Cities Service	47	..
Cities Service pf.	53	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	76	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	85	89
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	..	55
Empire District Electric 5s	..	76
Empire District Electric pf.	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	65
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf.	76	78
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	39	41
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	77	81
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	65	75
Southern California Edison	75	80
Southern California Edison pf.	87	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	15	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9	12
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	44	48
United Light & Railways	40	45
United Light & Railways 1st pf.	66	70
United Light & Railways 2d pf.	62	66
Utah Securities	15	17
Western Power	12	15
Western Power pf.	51	55

*Par value, $50.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position Nov. 21, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
CITY TREASURY—			
Balance Nov. 14		$11,017,234.28	
Receipts—			
Taxes and other revenues		3,542,270.71	
		$14,559,504.99	
Payments—			
General administration	$3,104,017.74		
Redemption of bonds	15,000.00		
Interest on bonds	6,726.18	3,125,742.92	
Balance Nov. 21			$11,433,762.07
SINKING FUND—			
Balance uninvested Nov. 14		$11,313,483.98	
Receipts		153,310.08	
		$11,467,799.06	
Payments		83,559.98	
Balance uninvested Nov. 21			11,384,239.08
Aggregate balances Nov. 21			$22,818,001.15

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strength in Mining Issues the Feature of an Otherwise Quiet Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 263,321 shares of stocks. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,946; oils, 505, and mining, 249,870. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. L. & T.	310	310	310	310
100	Electric Boat	25	25	25	25
100	Electric E. pf.	42	42	42	42
80	Kelly S. Tire	62	62	61	61
100	Man. Transit	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
111	Max. Motors	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝
2,000	Riker & Hegg.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛
2,500	*R & H. rts.	27	33	27	31
300	Savoy Oil	7¼	7¼	7	7
1,100	Sterling Gum.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
3,900	U. C. S., new	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9⅛
2,100	U. P. S. Corp.	12	12½	12	12⅜
120	Willys Over'd.	73	75	72½	75
220	World Film	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1	Atl. Refining	545	545	545	+10
20	Buckeye P. L.	114	112	112	− 1
15	Cont'l Oil	222	222	222	+ 4
5	Crescent P. L.	41	41	41	+ 1
1	Cumb'd P. L.	63	63	63	+ 7
25	Indiana P. L.	95	95	95	..
20	Nat'l Transit.	37½	37½	37½	..
10	Northern P. L.	92	92	92	+ 1
122	Ohio Oil	176½	174	176½	+ 2
33	Prairie O. & G.	385	381	381	− 2
56	South P. Oil	285	277	280	+ 1
3	S. W. P. P. L.	119	119	119	+ 1
50	Stand. Oil Cal.	293	293	294	..
34	Stand. Oil Ind.	476	472	473	− 2
50	Std. Oil N. J.	388	386	387	+ 7
50	Std. Oil N. Y.	192	191	191	+ 2
10	Un. Tank L.	81½	81½	81½	+ 1½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60,000	Atlanta	30	34	30	34
12,000	*Blue Bell	3½	4½	3	3
3,000	*Blue Bull	3½	4½	3½	4½
1,000	*Booth	5	5	5	5
1,000	Braden Cop.	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
200	Buf. Mines	¾	¾	⅝	⅝
600	Canada Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,700	Comb. Frac.	11	11	11	11
300	Con. A. Sm.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
5,000	*C. O. D. C.	5	5½	5	5½
400	*Crown Res.	70	72	68	72
2,000	*Diam. B. B.	3	3	3	3
2,500	*Florence	42	45	42	43
1,500	*Goldf'd Con.	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
9 000	Goldf'd Kew.	10	14	10	14
29,000	Goldf'd Merg.	21	26	21	26
100	Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
65,000	*Jumbo Ext.	1¾	1 9-16	1¾	1⅝
4,000	La Rose Con.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
2,500	*McK.-Darr.	58	†65	58	62
200	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	*New Hills	27	27	27	27
1,000	*North Star	19	19	19	19
17,000	*Oro	9	11	9	9
800	Pac. Smelters	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	*Peterson L.	29	29	29	29
1,000	*Silver Pick	9	9	9	9
420	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	*Temiskam'g.	10	10	10	10
1,100	Ton. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,100	Ton. Jim	70	72	70	71
300	Ton. Exten.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,000	*Ton. Merger	37	38	37	38
2,500	*Ton. Mid'y.	11	11	11	11
4,400	*Ton. Mizpah	30	31	30	31
150	*Ton. Mont.	33	33	33	33
800	Tuolum. Cop.	26	28	26	28
700	Un. V. Ext.	2	2 3-16	2	2
3,500	W. End Con.	56	58	56	57

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	310	315	310	315
Am. Light & T. pf.	104	108	104	108
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	15	15½	15	15½
B.-A. T., ord. bearer.	15⅜	16½	15	15½
Inter. Rubber t. c.	4¾	5¼	4¾	5½
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	75	80	75	80
K. S. T. new 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	140	150	140	150
Max. Motors 1st pf.	44	45	44	45
Max. Motors 2d pf.	17	19	17	19
*Mays Oil	13	17	13	17
Tobacco Products pf.	80	85	80	85
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	88	88	86	88
Wayland O. & G.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Willys Overland pf.	87	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	20	25	20	22
British Col. Copper	⅛	1	⅛	1
*Caribou Cobalt	60	75	65	75
Crown Reserve	70	75	65	70
El Paso Con.	1½	1¾	..	..
Greenwater	4	6	4	6
Halifax Tonopah	25	30	25	30
Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Nevada Hills	27	28	24	27
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
North Butte Develop.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tonopah-Mining	7	7¼	6¾	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tularosa	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
West End Extension	1	2	1	2
Yukon Gold Mines	2¼	2¼	2	2¼

*Sells cents per share.

BONDS.

N. Y. City 4¼s, 1960	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
N. Y. City 4¼s, 1963	97	97⅛	97	97⅛
N. Y. City 4¼s, 1964	97	97⅛	97	97⅛

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the Curb transactions yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Bay State Gas.	12c	12c	12c	12c
500	Bohemia	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1
100	Boston Ely	25c	25c	25c	25c
200	B. & London	28c	28c	27c	27c
300	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
1,300	Cal. & Corbin.	10c	12c	10c	11c
100	Crown Reserve.	74c	74c	74c	74c
500	Davis-Daly	85c	85c	85c	85c
400	First Consol.	1

VOTE TODAY ON PLAN TO RESUME TRADING

Stock Exchange Governors Expected to Approve Reopening in Bond Deals.

MAY INCLUDE SOME SHARES

Delayed Action Attributed to Failure to Get Approval by Federal Reserve Board.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange at their meeting today are expected to approve the plan to reopen for trading in bonds under price restrictions that have been formulated by the Committee of Five. The plan may apply also to trading in guaranteed stocks. If it is approved the Exchange probably will open on Saturday or Monday.

Wall Street yesterday heard more in detail the circumstances under which the Committee of Five, after deciding last Wednesday to reopen on this basis either last Saturday or yesterday, suddenly reversed the decision on Thursday. As indicated in THE TIMES last Saturday, the change was due to the fact that the Committee of Five had failed to advise the Federal Reserve Board or John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, of what it intended to do.

From information that developed yesterday it appeared that the Stock Exchange authorities had assured one or more members of the board some time ago that no steps to reopen the Exchange would be taken without first discussing the matter with the board, the presumed reason being that if it should open without necessary precautions and Europe should dump a large amount of American securities on this market a heavy outflow of gold might follow, a possibility in which the Federal Reserve Board has the greatest interest and in respect to which it is endowed with certain functions by law.

After it had been made known through the morning papers of Thursday that the Committee of Five planned to reopen in a few days, it was brought to the committee's attention that it had disregarded or overlooked the assurance, which was understood to have been more or less informal, given to the Federal Reserve Board.

The result was the conversation between William B. Thompson, head of a Stock Exchange firm and a Director in the Federal Reserve Bank, with Controller Williams, which was referred to in the interview with Mr. Williams printed in Saturday's TIMES. As Mr. Williams explained, there was talk of sending a committee to Washington to repair the omission and discuss the question of reopening with Mr. Williams and other members of the Federal Reserve Board. The Committee of Five, however, postponed the reopening indefinitely and found other means of putting the matter before the board, without sending a committee to Washington.

On Saturday the Committee of Five announced that its plan would be submitted to the full Board of Governors today, from which it was assumed in the financial district yesterday that no objection, so far as the board was concerned, had been found.

This was said to be the complete explanation of the action of the Committee of Five, which its members had consistently refused to explain, in the face of representations by other Governors, brokers, and bankers that their course was calculated to give rise to explanations that were not warranted by financial conditions.

One of the Governors of the Stock Exchange said that neither a flood of selling orders nor prospective difficulties of any Stock Exchange house nor anything in the international exchange situation had anything to do with the sudden reversal of the decision of the Committee of Five. He pointed out that these were matters that necessarily would have come in for full and painstaking consideration before the decision to reopen was first reached and that if this had not been done it would have been impossible for the committee to consider them fully between one day and the next and to alter its decision on any such grounds.

NO RULING BY RESERVE BOARD

Stock Exchange Reopening Not Discussed at Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Whatever views on the subject they may hold privately, members of the Federal Reserve Board have not discussed either officially or informally at their meetings the question of reopening the New York Stock Exchange for restricted dealings in bonds. Members who were asked tonight said they regarded the question as outside their province.

Representatives of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange have been weekly visitors to the capital, and on each visit they have seen one or more members of the Reserve Board, but not as Directors of the new banking system. Neither of the ex-officio members, Controller Williams and Secretary McAdoo, has ventured to suggest that the Stock Exchange should await sanction by the board or by the Treasury Department before resuming business. Mr. McAdoo left here on Saturday for a two weeks' vacation, after learning that Sir George Paish had been called home.

An influential member of the Reserve Board said that he had discussed the possibilities of reopening the Exchange with brokers, but as an individual rather than as a member of the board, and that he had not sought to advise the Exchange. The impression prevails in Washington that the Treasury officials would not be averse to any plan for reopening on the restricted basis proposed, and in such event the Federal Reserve Board would watch the behavior of the loan market with close attention with a view to extending aid or correction through its control over the regional banks.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hats Mostly of Silk Pay Duty Under the Wool Schedule.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that men's hats composed of wool and silk, silk chief value, will have to stand duty under the wool provisions of the Tariff act of 1909. The goods were imported during the continuance of the old wool schedule as provided in Paragraph 319 of the Act of 1913, and assessed at the rate of 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem. The claim was for duty as wearing apparel in chief value of silk under Paragraph 317 of the present law at 50 per cent. ad valorem. In overruling the protests, Judge Brown says the Board is constrained to follow a decision made by the Customs Court recently, in which it was held that the provision for wearing apparel in part of wool is controlling because of the absence of the words "not specially provided for," which qualifies the provision for silk wearing apparel.

William H. Stiner & Son lost in protests against the assessment made by Collector Malone on women's gloves. As the gloves in question measured eleven inches in excess of fourteen inches, a regular and an additional duty, together amounting to $4.75 per dozen pairs, were taken under the present tariff law. The importers claimed that the gloves measured twenty-four inches in length, and should have been taxed only $4.50 per dozen pairs. The testimony showed that the protestants had measured the gloves in question without stretching them to their full length, as the law requires. In view of this the Board holds that the official return was correct.

The American Bead Company filed a great number of protests relating to the classification of beaded neck chains, small black crosses made of gallilith, rhinestones in different shapes and settings and imitation pearl beads. The neck chains were returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as beaded articles under the act of 1909, and were claimed dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as toys. The other articles were taxed at 35 per cent. as beads unstrung or loosely strung. They were claimed dutiable at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones or pearls used in the manufacture of jewelry. Judge Sullivan holds that all of the articles are dutiable as assessed except the rhinestones.

The Custom House authorities were reversed by the Board yesterday when lower duty was ordered on importations of hairpins set with imitation precious stones. The Collector took duty on the goods at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the old law for articles of personal adornment. Strauss Bros. & Co., the importers, claimed the articles to be jewelry within the meaning of the law, dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem. The Board agreed.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Three roads	$1,283,459	+ $69,341
Twenty-four roads	9,790,358	−3,007,771
Total, (27 roads)	11,073,817	−2,938,430

LEHIGH VALLEY for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$4,110,503	$4,129,452	$3,947,460
Net after tax.	1,253,084	1,326,846	1,220,404
4 mos. gross.	15,378,758	15,559,131	15,357,047
Net after tax.	4,424,131	4,482,129	5,171,457

PERE MARQUETTE for the year ended June 30—

Gross	16,915,198	18,007,717	17,160,481
Exp and tax.	18,677,343	15,019,276	14,6-5,737
Oper. deficit.	1,762,145	*2,988,441	*2,524,743
Other income.	154,845	154,845	127,153
Total inc., deb.	1,577,108	*3,143,286	*2,681,883
Rent., int., &c.	5,575,787	4,738,836	4,661,561
Year's deficit.	7,152,895	1,595,550	1,979,680

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	250,254	249,887	367
Net after exp., taxes & int.	190,086	183,656	6,429
Bal. after pfd. dividends	110,086	103,656	6,429
12 mos. gross.	3,005,118	2,070,705	934,412
Net after exp., taxes & int.	2,239,028	1,679,571	559,456
Bal. after pfd. dividends	1,279,028	1,019,571	259,456

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT for October—

Gross	252,138	210,347	41,791
Exp. and taxes	124,474	114,711	9,763
Net earnings	127,664	95,636	32,028
12 mos. gross.	2,745,320	2,195,753	549,567
Exp. tand tax.	1,480,698	1,190,749	289,949
Net earnings.	1,255,622	996,004	259,618

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.02
Andes	.02	Mexican	.29
Belcher	.70	Occidental Con...	.85
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.14
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.29	Union Con.	.06
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.38
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.69	Tonopah Belmont	.03
McNamara	.02	Tonopah Extension	.02
Midway	.05	Florence	.40
Mizpah Exten.	.29	Tonopah Con. M.	1.45
North Star	.01	Tonopah Merger	.27
Rescue Eureka	.07	Jumbo Extension	1.68
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.10
West End	.53	Vernal	.04

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.31	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.04	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.04	Manhattan Con.	.04

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	7½	8	Jackpot	6	6¼
Elkton	.39	41	McKinney	.35	40
El Paso	90	100	Old Gold	.104	....
Findlay	.007	2	Portland	.104	105¼
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	.103¼	110
Isabella	11¼	11¾	R. B. H.	3¼	3½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4	4.85	5.10
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.80
But., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½	5.00	4.70
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'17	4½	5.25	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.85	4.70
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.50	5.10
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	5.00	4.75
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½	5.40	5.20
Hocking Valley.	1914-'23	4½	5.30	5.00
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.75
Mo., K. & Texas.	1914-'23	5	6.40	5.80
Mo. Pacific.	1914-'23	5	6.75	6.25
N. Y. C. Lines.	1915-'28	4½	5.50	5.23
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.95	4.70
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4	4.85	4.65
St. L. & I. M.	1914-'23	5	5.75	5.28
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.40	5.10
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½	5.05	4.80
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.70
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.50	5.05

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...March, 1963	103¼	104	103¼	104
4½s...May, 1957	103¼	....	103¼	104
4½s...Nov., 1957	103¼	104	103¼	104
4½s...May, 1917	99⅞	....	99⅞	....
4½s...Nov. 1917	99⅞	....	99⅞	....
4½s...March, 1964	97	97½	97	97½
4½s...March, 1963	97	97½	97	97½
4½s...Sept., 1960	97	97½	97	97½
4½s...March, 1960-'60	97	97½	97	97½
4s ...May, 1930	94½	96	94½	96
4s ...Nov., 1958	94½	96	94½	96
4s ...May, 1957	94½	96	94½	96
4s ...Nov., 1956	93	95	93	95
4s ...Nov., 1955	93	95	93	95
4s ...Nov., 1936	94	95	94	95½
4s ...1918-1919	96	....	98	....
3½s...Nov., 1954-5	83½	85	83½	84½
3½s...May, 1954	83	85	83½	84½
3½s...1950-1954	83	85	83	84½

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 33

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, November 30, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.

November 12, 1914.

REALTY ASSOCIATES,

162 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

November 23, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3% on the Capital Stock of the company, payable January 15, 1915, out of the earnings for the fiscal year, to stockholders of record at the close of business, 3 P. M., Tuesday, January 5, 1915.

AUGUSTUS HARPER, Treasurer.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,

51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4% on the common stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1914.

Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

THE MACKAY COMPANIES

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 44.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 38.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the preferred shares and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common shares in The Mackay Companies will be paid January 2d, 1915, to the shareholders of record as they appear at the close of business December 8th, 1914. The transfer books will not be closed.

EDWARD C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated November 20th, 1914.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.,

71 Broadway, New York.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent (1%) on the Common Stock of American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable December 1, 1914, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business November 25, 1914. Transfer books will not close.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD & NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is hereby called to be held at its office, B. & O. Station, Newark, Ohio, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, January 5, 1915, to consider and if approved to authorize the sale of all this Company's railroad and property to The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

November 23, 1914.

A Meeting of the Lot Owners of The Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York City on Monday, the 7th day of December 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Children's Aid Society will be held at the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, Tuesday, November 24th, 1914, at 2:30 P. M.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

FRANCK & MITCHEL HEREBY NOTIFY, they dissolved partnership November 19, 1914. The undersigned will conduct business as usual at 95 William St., N. Y.

CHARLES FRANCK, JR.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPENS; PRICES UP

Liquidation in Volume Absent as Stock Trading Is Resumed After Sixteen Weeks.

SURPLUS OF BUYING ORDERS

Governors Restrict Minimum Quotations to Prices of July 30, When War Closed Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—For the first time since the European war caused the closing of all the Stock Exchanges in the United States on July 30, the Chicago Stock Exchange opened for business this morning. The Governors had adopted a rule that trading should not be below the closing price of July 30, less any dividend deduction, and there was some apprehension that there might be extensive liquidation. This fear turned out to be groundless. Moreover, the market, although restricted as to volume, displayed a healthy tone, manifested in a decided upturn in prices.

Union Carbide, People's Gas, Commonwealth Edison, Public Service preferred, Studebaker, Goodrich, and Swift shares all showed a marked advance over sixteen weeks ago. Union Carbide closed today at 146¼ compared with 128, the closing price of July 30, less the dividend deduction. People's Gas sold at 117½, compared with 104, the minimum price under the rule. Public Service preferred was 5 points above the minimum price, and Commonwealth Edison 10 points higher.

Studebaker shares were 5 points above the minimum, and Goodrich 2. Quaker Oats was 104, or half a point higher. Booth Fisheries preferred sold at 75, while the minimum price was 59¼. Canal and Dock sold at 49¾, about the minimum price, and Diamond Match at 91½, or one-half point higher. Swift shares closed at 103, or 1¾ higher. National Carbon sold at 110, unchanged, but higher. There was a sale of Illinois Central at 103½. Chicago City Railways 5s sold at 98⅛ at the close.

The opinion was expressed by representatives of New York brokerage houses having branch offices in this city that the trading here demonstrated that there would be no danger in opening the New York Stock Exchange under conditions similar to those imposed here.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago Exchange today were:

STOCK.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close Nov. 23.	Close July 30.
10..Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	59¼
90..C., M. & St. P.	82¾	82¾	82¾	*82¾
30..Canal and Dock	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
35..Com. Edison.	136	135	135	*125
25..Diamond Match.	91½	91½	91½	*91
10..H., S. & M. pf.	103	103	103	*102¼
50..Goodrich com.	22	22	22	*20
30..Illinois Cen.	103½	103½	103½	*103¼
18..Nat. Carbon.	110	110	110	*109
10..Public Serv. pf.	92½	92½	92½	*87½
35..People's Gas.	117½	117½	117½	*104
3..Quaker Oats	104	104	104	*10⅛
100..Studebaker com.	33	33	33	*27½
188..Swift & Co.	103	102¼	103	*101¼
85..Union Carbide.	146¾	146	146½	*128

*Closing price July 30, less one dividend.

There was a dearth of big selling orders and a surplus of buying orders which could not be filled. Holders did not appear to be anxious to dispose of their stocks.

STOTESBURY QUITS BANK.

Resigns as Director of Franklin National, Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Edward T. Stotesbury, head of Drexel & Co., resigned from the directorate of the Franklin National Bank today, making his second resignation from a bank board within five days. Both steps, it was said, were taken to comply with the Federal Reserve act, which prohibits a banker from selling securities to or having direct dealings for profit with a national bank in which he is a Director.

Mr. Stotesbury still figures as Director in fifty-four corporations. Among them are the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, Girard Trust, Cambria Steel, Germantown Trust, Keystone Watch Case Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad, Reading Company, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, and Pennsylvania Steel Company.

ACT FOR BANKS IN LONDON.

H. P. Davison and James Brown to Discuss Paish Report.

The bankers in New York who drafted the report of conferences with Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, it was learned yesterday, have asked H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. and James Brown, a member of the committee, to continue the discussion of the report in London.

Mr. Brown is now in London, and Mr. Davison will sail tomorrow on the Adriatic, on which Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett return home.

Collector Notifies Bankers.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, sent out a notice to bankers yesterday reminding them that returns as to capital and surplus, upon which the war tax is to be laid, must be made before the end of this month. The notice states that the operations of the individual banks for the period between July 1, 1913, and June 30, 1914, will be made the basis for estimating the tax. Failure to file the statement on time will entail a penalty of 50 per cent. of the tax.

Pere Marquette Receivers' Report.

Receivers for the Pere Marquette Railroad Company report gross earnings of $16,915,198 for the year ended June 30, as compared with $18,007,717 in 1913. A deficit from operations of $1,762,145 remained after expenses were paid, in contrast with a surplus of $2,988,441 in the preceding year. After meeting interest and rental charges the company had a total deficit for the fiscal period amounting to $7,152,895. The final result of the previous year was a surplus of $1,595,550.

$3,378,000 Emergency Notes Retired

Emergency currency retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $3,378,000, making a total retired to date by New York banks of $69,272,820.

BUSINESS NOTES.

About 45 cents on the dollar was realized on a $30,000 stock of men's clothing, woolens and trimmings sold yesterday at auction by Van Praag & Co. and the Merchandise Purchasing Company at 462 to 468 Broadway.

Frank & Tschenor, retail stationers at 39 East Twentieth Street, last week celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their business. The employes presented the owners with a handsome mahogany Chippendale clock suitably inscribed.

The James Thompson Company, manufacturer of twines and thread specialties, operating the Yazoo Mills of Valley Falls, N. Y., has opened up an auxiliary mill at Pleasant Valley. As soon as alterations to the property have been completed the new enterprise will start with seventy-five hands.

An average of 75 cents on the dollar was obtained for clothing and linings sold yesterday at auction by the David W. Biow Company at 520 and 522 Broadway. There was a large attendance of buyers, including some from out of town, at the sale, and the overcoats and linings seemed most sought after.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5@5¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...5@6 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Want Women's Knit Goods, Too.

Not all of the knit goods that are now going abroad is for war purposes, or even for men. Yesterday one of the local export houses received an order from Copenhagen for 4,000 dozen cotton hose, mostly for women, and 1,000 dozen cotton undershirts for women. While the same house has done a nice business with Copenhagen in silk hosiery for both men and women in the past, this is the first really substantial order for cotton goods that has come forward from that place. Under normal conditions the goods wanted here would have been imported into Denmark from Germany.

Importers with Domestic Houses.

The loss of business which the importing houses will sustain as a result of the war may be of a more permanent nature than some are inclined to think. A man connected with an importing house representing a number of foreign manufacturers in this market said yesterday that when the war has ended he expects to see quite a few of the importers who have given their services to the domestic manufacturers remain with the latter. The importing business, he said, is one that is generally handed down from father to son, and once the domestic field is entered the man who has so transferred his activities realizes speedily that it offers fewer difficulties, with just as many rewards in the way of profits. For this reason he believes that many who have been forced to make a change from the importing houses which are idle now will remain in the domestic line.

More Dyestuffs Ships.

Interest among importers and users of dyestuffs is centred this week on the arrival of the steamship Sun with a heavy cargo of colors direct from Germany, via the Rhine and Rotterdam. The ship, which is consigned to C. H. Ruhl, 17 Battery Place, is expected in toward the close of the week. Another steamer, the Neches, also for the same consignee, is due here with dyestuffs about Dec. 20. The Matanzas, which came in last week, has been rechartered by Mr. Ruhl and will sail in a few days for Rotterdam for another cargo of colors and chemicals. The Massapequa, which is at present unloading supplies for the Belgians sent over by the Rockefeller Foundation and which has been chartered by Mr. Ruhl for the return voyage, will bring over all the dyestuffs available up to the time of the vessel's sailing from Rotterdam.

Victorian Ideas for Spring.

Style information emanating from an authentic source indicates a strong revival of the Victorian mode in Spring suits and coats for women. The most noticeable feature will be the revival of the crinoline type of skirt, some of which, in the early models, are shown as wide as 3¾ to 4 yards around the bottom. Much of this fullness is concealed by the clever use of pleats. The fichu effect in collars and the "dipped," or pointed, bodice are also featured. Coverts and serges are used liberally in these models, and there is a good sprinkling of shepherd checks. One of the features of the new models is that some of the suit jackets and coats are made of attractive fabrics, whose sole component is cotton. This works in with the idea of the head of one of the big local dress houses, who is planning to make a liberal Spring showing of dresses made of fancy American cotton goods.

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

There was a fair business done in the local gray goods market yesterday. On printcloths the bulk of the trading was on 38½-inch 64-64s and 64-56s for nearby deliveries at figures slightly under present prices, and on 60-48s in that width for April, May, and June delivery at 3¼ cents. There were reports of sales of four-yard eighty squares for 1915 delivery at 5½ cents. There was little doing on sheetings, but on drills some good-sized contracts for delivery during the first three months of next year were placed on 37-inch three-yard, 3.25-yard, and 3.95-yard goods. A little better trading was done on fancy goods for 1915 delivery. On forty-inch fawns there was a fair bit of business put through for near-by delivery. The closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅜c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅛c

What Will Percale Prices Be?

There is more or less speculation on the part of jobbers as to just how the sellers of percales will reconcile the prices they will name on their goods for Fall, 1915, delivery and the present prices of gray goods. While, under normal conditions, it is said that prices for Fall goods are usually made in January or February, it was thought here yesterday that these figures might be given out later than this next year because of the slowness of the buying of Spring goods. Because of cheaper cotton and the present low cost of gray goods, a general downward revision of prices on Fall percales is looked for. With the stovepipe situation as it is, however, it is figured that higher prices will have to be asked for goods with colored grounds than for those with white grounds. This would mean that each kind of goods would have to have its own price list, a thing which it is said, has not happened in this market for some years.

Want More Woolen Socks.

Considerable interest was shown yesterday in the knit goods trade in an advertisement in THE TIMES asking for 150,000 pairs of gray Oxford Shaker woolen hose, 20,000 pairs of which were wanted for immediate delivery. There was much speculation as to whether the goods would be forthcoming, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that they would not. So heavy has been the demand for this class of goods of late that some of the principal mills making it cannot consider any order which requires delivery beginning less than sixty days from this date. While the country to which the wanted goods were to be consigned was not given out by the advertisers, it was said that deliveries had to be completed in about ten days. In one quarter of the trade an incident was told of where a certain foreign buyer had been fussing over a substantial quantity of wool hosiery for several days, finally deciding yesterday that he would take the goods. When he went after them, however, he found that some one else had bought them on Saturday.

Claflin Notes Nearly All In.

According to a man close to the Noteholders' Committee in the Claflin reorganization, the value of the note claims deposited with the committee now is $30,350,000. The total value of these claims is $31,200,000. Three out-of-town banks and two individual holders of the paper have yet to make their deposits, but all of the local claims of this sort have been turned in save one. This claim, which is quite large, is expected to be turned in shortly. Though actual figures are not given out, it is said that the bulk of the merchandise and cash deposit claims against the H. B. Claflin Company is now in the hands of the General Creditors' Committee. No definite steps in the reorganization were taken yesterday. The improvement in the condition of Joseph M. Hartfield, who has attended to the legal interests of the noteholders and who has been ill of pneumonia, is expected to expedite matters. It was said yesterday that while Mr. Hartfield is far from being a well man, he is now strong enough to assist in the reorganization in a limited, but important, way.

ASSURANCES TO COTTON MEN

Exchange Members Tell Southerners Cause of Drop in Futures.

The fall of prices for cotton futures which followed the reopening of the Exchange last week so disturbed cotton dealers of the South that a committee of leading members of the Exchange sent a telegram yesterday to the Cotton Exchange of Houston, Texas, saying that the liquidation of syndicate holdings and "hedging" operations chiefly accounted for the decline. The cotton dealers had started a movement to have Congress close the future markets, according to advices received here.

The message explained that the syndicate which took over at 7.50 cents a pound about 1,500,000 bales of cotton represented by contracts in existence when the Exchange closed last July had been disposing of a part of its accumulation. Hedge selling, it was said, had come to a considerable extent from Atlantic Coast cities, sales being made for the sake of protection they afforded against a possible decline of "spot" cotton before deliveries had to be made.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Boyce & Milwain; J. M. Boyce, hats; Park Av.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; L. J. Rich cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—P. P. Allen & Co.; C. F. Wisenbach, gloves, jewelry; 1,261 Broadway; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; E. Wersansky, jobs coats, serge dresses; 1,199 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, men's furnishing goods; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. W. Cator, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens Co.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces, bands, 1,196 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Lamm Brothers; J. C. Lamm, clothing; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.

BANGOR—A. L. Preese, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. N. H. Francis, infants' wear; 55 White.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; L. Dimond, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d; Knickerbocker.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Brady, rugs; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear, sweaters, house dresses; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—R. H. Ford & Co.; R. J. Ford, infants' clothing, underwear; Wentworth.

BOSTON—C. B. Fillebrown & Co.; C. B. Fillebrown, dry goods; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 248 Church.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; B. F. Raphael, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss O'Neill, misses', children's millinery. Basement Buyers—Mr. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Ring, furs; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, dresses, waists; 1,182 Broadway.

BOSTON—Sherman-Welton Co.; M. Sherman, clothing; Grand.

BRIDGEPORT—Caesar Misch; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.

BRISTOL, Tenn.; Mahoney, Jones & Co.; J. A. Mahoney, notions; 395 Broadway; Albert.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fraser D. G. Co.; T. Dawock, dress goods, silks; Latham.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. G. Taylor, ladies' gloves; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. C. Roberts, white goods, linens; 214 Church.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlin's; G. E. Chapman, clothing; 353 4th Av.

CANTON, Ohio—Leader Dry Goods Co.; P. Israel, ladies' carucul plush coats, silk waists, furs; 3 E. 17th.

CHATTANOOGA—D. E. Loveman Co.; L. Garr, dress goods, silks; 148 W. 23d; Longacre.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, buyer, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 38 W. 25th; Navarre.

CHICAGO—A. Cohn & Co.; A. Cohn, cloaks, suits; Grand.

CHICAGO—Herzog & Co.; L. Herzog, domestics, silks; 488 B'way.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Kaufman, clothing; Park Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. L. Farwell, representing; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss F. Farrson, ladies' waists, petticoats, underwear, infants' wear; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; L. C. Bassford, linens; J. H. Dyon, shirts; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI—The Fair; F. G. Metzger, waists, furs, dresses; 214 Church.

CINCINNATI—A. Wilhelmy, furn. goods; Union Square.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. Katzenstein, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 71 W. 23d

CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, waists, dresses; Hoffman House.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—S. Kohn Merc. Co.; S. Kohn, knit goods; St. Denis.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; C. E. Carlson, men's furnishing goods; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Sons & Co.; Miss A. Kay, muslin underwear, corsets, infants wear; 470 4th Av.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. C. R. Reed, cloaks; J. S. Emery, dry goods; 116 West 32d.

DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; H. Walker, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

DENVER—William Weinberg; Nat Weinberg, jobs cloth, pile, fabric coats; 1,161 B'way.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckenscher, hosiery, furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Wallick's.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenlve, millinery; 50 Union Square.

FORT WAYNE—Frank Dry Goods Co.; D. B. Long, ready to wear; sixth floor, 60 W. 33d.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; J. Dessauer, dry goods; 315 4th Av.

FORT WORTH—W. C. Stripling; H. C. Mays, cloaks, suits, waists; 39 W. 32d.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Hobbs-

ROCKEFELLER WANTS INDICTMENT ABATED

Alleges Grand Jury Was Drawn Improperly in the New Haven Case.

SIX OTHERS FILE SAME PLEA

Billard and Cuyler, In Addition, Say They Are Immune Because They Have Testified.

William Rockefeller and six other Directors entered yesterday in the Federal District Court pleas for the abatement of the indictments found against them on a charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. They attacked the method of impaneling the Federal Grand Jury and cited other alleged irregularities.

John L. Billard also pleaded immunity on the ground that he had given testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, when it was investigating the affairs of the New Haven, and T. De Witt Cuyler made a similar plea, because he had given information to the Federal Grand Jury, which was investigating the arrangement between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

The defendants had until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to plead. Yesterday morning, before Judge Sessions, John W. H. Crim, representing Mr. Rockefeller and several of the other defendants, asked that the case might go over until this morning, but Judge Sessions said:

"I don't want counsel to get the idea that I shall permit any more delay. The pleas must be filed this afternoon and the whole matter will come up tomorrow morning. It will then be up for disposition. I may hear arguments and I shall expect counsel to be ready at that time."

Mr. Cuyler through his counsel, O'Brien, Boardman & Platt, forthwith filed his plea of immunity.

When Mr. Rockefeller filed his plea in abatement it was found that it was based entirely upon technicalities. Similar pleas were filed for Robert Taft, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner and James S. Elton. Mr. Rockefeller relies on the allegation that there has not been a rigid observance of Section 276 of the Federal Judicial Code. This provides that all Grand Juries shall be drawn by a Commissioner of Jurors appointed by the senior Judge of the Federal District Court, and by the Clerk of the court. It also provides that the Commissioners of Jurors shall be a well-known member of the principal political party of the district, while the Clerk must belong to the opposite political party. Then the Clerk and the Commissioner are required to select the names of prospective talesmen alternately.

In the New Haven case the plea asserts that at the time of the indictment Edward L. Patterson, a Democrat, was Commissioner of Jurors and Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., was Clerk, but the latter was not present when the September talesmen were drawn, and Deputy Clerk Tallman acted in his place. Moreover, the Clerk of a District Court is required to dwell in his district, but Tallman lives at Englewood, N. J., not even in this State.

A further irregularity complained of by Mr. Rockefeller was that two stenographers, Ray F. Schoonmaker and George Zengerle, were present at the sessions of the Grand Jury without authority, and that Zengerle did not as a matter of fact take any notes. Moreover, it is complained that the Grand Jury's time expired on Sept. 28, but that it continued to sit until Nov. 1.

The Federal authorities were not inclined yesterday to take these technical complaints very seriously. They pointed out that it had long been the custom for the Clerk of the District Court to turn over to his deputy part of his work, and that the Deputy Clerk was permitted to live within twenty miles of the district. It seemed strange to the authorities, they said, that defendants of such high standing, when accused of a definite crime, should wait until the last moment and then come into court with nothing but a claim of technical irregularities as a bar to prosecution.

WM. WILLETS SHOOTS UP INN

Enlivens Hempstead Life with Taxi and Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 23.—William Willets, son of Obediah Willets, who left him about $50,000, grew very weary today of the humdrum existence of this country town. So he got his revolver, engaged a taxicab and, starting down the main street, began to shoot right and left out of the windows

"Billy" Frean, the chauffeur, had no sympathy with this Wild West exhibition, but his back was directly in front of a window through which Willets could poke his weapon, so when Willets ordered him to drive to the old Sammis Inn, Frean meekly replied: "Yes, Sir."

The instant Willets alighted Frean raced back to the heart of town. Into the inn stepped Willets. It was well filled, and without a word of introduction Willets began firing into the floor and ceiling.

Men fell from their chairs and crawled toward the doors. Others leaped for them. The exits were blocked with struggling men, while Willets laughed and kept up the fire. C. H. Dreihoff, the proprietor, and Charles Miller, an ex-Trustee of the village, tried to calm the newcomer until Willets shot a heel off Miller's shoe. Then, they too, fled.

Policeman Cornell arrived in time to grab Willets as, having cleaned out the inn, he went forth seeking more excitement. Before Justice of the Peace Jones friends gave $2,000 bail for Willets and then took him home.

BRIEUX TALKS AT COLUMBIA.

Playwrights Are the Most Powerful of All Mouthpieces, He Says.

The playwrights are the most powerful of all mouthpieces in the opinion of Eugene Brieux, the playwright, who addressed a gathering from Columbia University yesterday afternoon in the Horace Mann auditorium. The lecture was held under the joint auspices of the Columbia School of Journalism and the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the large hall was filled with a large audience which responded to the many humorous anecdotes related by M. Brieux in French. He said in part:

"I have been reproached in France for writing plays in France with a moral, for making the theatre a means and not an end in itself. However, I believe that the theatre furnishes a means for reaching the public which is more effective than any other. If one hears something read alond one is often more moved than in reading it to one's self, and when one sees it acted at theatres he is still more moved.

"Two great motives are the desire to propagate the race and the desire to protect one's self from the basis of the two kinds of drama, the love story and the social problem play. The duty of the drama is to fight against the tyrants who tyranize over life—lawyers, doctors, and parents. In more than one case I had the satisfaction of seeing more than one reform brought about through the influence of my plays. The playwrights are the most powerful of all mouthpieces."

WINTER WEATHER ARRIVES.

New Yorkers Shiver in an Unusually Early Cold Spell.

Winter weather arrived yesterday, and it is likely to stay with us today. Those who ventured out lightly clad, deluded by the bright sunshine, were dismayed to find the wind howling briskly along the streets and chasing the mercury toward the bottom of the thermometer rapidly. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the Government thermometer registered 29 degrees; at 1 in the afternoon the mercury had climbed up to 37, and refused to climb any further. By 10 o'clock last night it had dropped to 21 and threatened to go lower.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Block Front for Improvement on the Concourse in Bronx Borough—Upper Amsterdam Avenue Flat Sold—Toy Firm Lease in Thirty-second Street.

Moderately quiet conditions characterized the realty market yesterday. In the Bronx, where investment buying of well-located plots has been an interesting feature of the market during the last few weeks, an important deal was closed which will lead to large apartment improvements, in the sale of the old Ryan homestead on the west side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 184th Street. The property occupies the entire block on the north side of 184th Street, between the Concourse and Creston Avenue, fronting 177 feet on the street, 134.4 on the Concourse, and 124 on Creston Avenue. In the centre of the plot facing the street is an old stone and brick house erected by the Ryan family many years ago.

The buyers of the plot were William M. Moore and Charles E. Murtha, Jr., and they are planning to improve it at an early date with high-class apartment houses. The property was offered at auction over a year ago, but was bought in by parties in interest for $47,000.

Buyer for West Side Corner.

The six-story elevator apartment at 2,131 and 2,133 Amsterdam Avenue nas been sold to an investor by Morris H. Petigor. This property, which occupies a plot 52.4 by 100 on the southeast corner of 166th Street, was purchased by the seller from O. H. Oelson, the builder, in 1905.

Bronx Sales.

An investing client of the Herman Arns Company has purchased from Henry Cleland, Inc., the northwest corner of Davidson Avenue and North Street, a five-story and basement new-law apartment house, on lot 37.6 by 100.

The building was completed by the Cleland Company about Oct. 1, and contains apartments of three, four, and five rooms, and is now practically entirely rented.

The property at 365 East 194th Street, 37.5 by 92.5, between Decatur and Marmion Avenues, has been sold by August Vollmer for John M. Ruhl to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Meyer Levenson has sold on the east side of Osborn Street, 30 feet north of Riverdale Avenue, two three-story tenements, on a plot 35 by 100 feet each.

Long Island.

In the Ridgewood section the G. X. Matthews Company has sold 1,878 Madison Avenue, a six-family three-story flat, on a lot 27.6 by 100 feet, to Mrs. Louise Commert for $11,500.

Meyer Levenson has sold sixteen lots in Sheffield Manor, Block 23, between Hudson and Eberdean Streets, Borough of Queens.

Buyer of Carpenter Estate.

On a bid of $8,700 D. Colant secured the J. Carpenter estate in the Quaker Ridge section of New Rochelle, which was sold at public auction by Bryan L. Kennelly on Saturday last.

Another Toy Firm Moves Uptown.

The Loton H. Slawson Company has leased to Steinfeld Brothers of 584 Broadway, importers, manufacturers, and jobbers of toys and house furnishing goods, the entire store, basement, and second floor of the Cuyler Building, 116 to 120 West Thirty-second Street, running through to 119 to 123 West Thirty-first Street, for a term of years.

The space involved comprises approximately 34,000 square feet, and will be used by the lessees as executive offices and salesrooms for their entire business.

Commercial Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for Walter J. Salomon the store 103 West Forty-second Street for a term of years to Harry Cohen and Tina Hirsch, at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

Nelson, Lee & Green, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., have concluded a lease for a period of twenty-one years of the six-story building 141 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street.

Samuel K. Jacobs, who has figured actively in leasehold investments, leased the building from Lady Coventry now of London, England, who was formerly a Miss Lorillard.

The building is on a plot 25 by 90 and is six stories in height and is between the Bennett Building and Whyte's Restaurant. The premises are to be immediately remodeled with an entire new front, &c., and it is estimated that the cost of the improvement will be over $15,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased furnished for Mrs. Lindsley Tappin the four-story house at 165 East Seventy-first Street to Charles Astor Bristed.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for Ferdinand Witt his residence at Dobbs Ferry to F. T. Armstrong of William Salomon & Co.

Real Estate Notes.

A meeting of the North Side Board of Trade has been called for tomorrow evening at the board rooms, 137th Street and Third Avenue. Action will be taken upon the proposition to change the name of the organization to "The Bronx Board of Trade."

Tomorrow Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at the Vesey Street room seven Belle Harbor plots and a two-family house at Hammels, Rockaway Beach.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

129th St, 110 West, s s, 97 ft w of Lenox Av., 26.6x99.11, five-story flat; Gustavus Sidenberg against Moses Misch et al.; Action 1; Lachman & G., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $21,463.80; taxes, &c., $234.40; to Louis Haupt, a party in interest, for $21,500.

129th St, 112 West, s s, 123.6 w of Lenox Av, 26.6x99.11, five-story flat; Gustavus Sidenberg against Moses Misch et al.; Action 2; Lachman & G., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $21,463.80; taxes, &c., $231.40; to Otto F. Meeske, a party in interest, for $21,200.

By B. Morgenthau Jr. Company.

Lewis St, 91, w s, 98.2 s Stanton St, 24.1x100, five-story tenement and stores; Maer Pearl against Samuel Stoopack et al.; Weismann & H., attorneys; H. A. Friedman, referee, due, $8,317.50; taxes, &c., $258.10; subject to first mortgage, $20,000; to the plaintiff for $23,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Clinton St, 93, w s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; five-story tenement and stores; adjourned to Nov. 27.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

College Av, 1,043, w s, about 180 ft s of 166th, 22x92.6, three-story dwelling; W. H. Lefferts, executor, against P. B. Pugh et al.; Brush & C, attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $6,378.31; taxes, &c., $297; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

By Henry Brady.

Ryer Av, 2,092, e s, 125 ft n of 180th, 18.9 x104.8x18.9x104.5, three-story dwelling; Charlotta Trubenbach against R. F. Levin, et al; Baldwin, F. & F., attorneys; E. P. Moran, referee; due, $7,250.33; taxes, &c., $413.44; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L Kennelly.

Belle Harbor, L. I., 7 plots on Beach Channel and Bayside drives, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th and 141st Sts.; also Newport Av, n e corner Beach, 128th St, 100x100, vacant. Hammels, L. I., 65 Hammels Av, two-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

105th St, 312 E, s s, 425 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11, four-story brick tenement; City Real Estate Co. et al. against Bartolomeo Pa-

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWD. CORNING PRES. CHAS F. BERGER C.E. V. PRES.

EDWARD CORNING CO.

BUILDERS

100 WM. ST. NEW YORK

lumbo et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $12,046.62; taxes, &c., $498.25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

139th St, 594 East, s s, 327.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat; William Dannheim et al. against M. H. Zucker et al.; Henry Meyer, attorney; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $9,995.01; taxes, &c., $285.50; subject to mortgage of $24,500.

Anthony Av, 2,184, e s, 249.4 ft n of 181st St, 25x130, two-story frame dwelling; D. A. Tower et al. against H. C. Lord et al.; Martin & H., attorneys; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,570.24; taxes, &c., $1,089.12.

College Av, 1,267, w s, 400 ft s of 169th St, 20x85, two-story frame dwelling; M. A. Kreuter against W. L. Phelan et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; T. H. Keough, referee; due, $1,670.00; taxes, &c., $143.

Washington Av, 1,718, e s, 135.1 ft s of 174th St, 41.3x109.9, five-story flat; Isaac Leader against Harris Drusin et al.; Oscar Englander, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $4,153.29; taxes, &c., $1,657; subject to first mortgage of $27,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,157, s e corner of 80th St, 102.2x31; 80th St, 152 East, s s, 31 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.3x102.2; David Spero to Clarice E. Josephy, 254 West 76th St, ½ part, (mtg $90,000,) Nov. 19; attorney, Charles A. Brodek, 44 Cedar St.....$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25x 79; Dora C. Herman to Beech Realty Corporation, 62 William St, Nov. 20, (mtg $43,000;) attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St.....$500

PEARL ST, s w corner of Pine St, runs w 73.9x s 45.3x e 75.1 to Pearl St x n 44 to beginning; Frank C. Buckhout to Buckhout Realty Co., 167 Pearl St, (mtg $55,000,) Oct. 19; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$100

2D AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 57th St, 25x100; Selma Leschhorn to Frederick Leschhorn et al., Patchogue, L. I., Nov. 23, (mtg $13,000;) attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway..$1

5TH ST, n s, 75.3 ft e of Avenue C, 42.7x—; Louis Deitsch to Mary Deitsch, Secaucus, N. J., Nov. 23, (mtg $53,800;) attorney, Harrie C. Manheim, 44 Cedar St.....$1

8TH AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Samuel Block to Nadine V. Rosenberg, St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26, (mtg $31,500;) attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg, 19 Cedar St..$1

8TH ST, s s, 182.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24x 97.6; Morris Schoenfeld to Lena E. Schoenfeld, 364 East 8th St, (mtg $14,000,) all liens, Aug. 31; attorney, Samuel H. Kunstlied, 299 Broadway.....$1

11TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue D, 17.4x 90.1; Courtlandt Nicoll, referee, to Rockaway Rolling Mill Corporation, Rockaway, N. J., Nov. 6, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Joab H. Banton, 1 Liberty St.....$3,000

19TH ST, 328-330 East, s s, 288.1 ft e of 2d Av, 41.11x92; Charles Jacobs to Julius Gross, 600 West 169th St, (mtg $46,000,) all liens, Nov. 18; attorney, Louis a Sabie, 280 Broadway.....$1

21ST ST, 147 West, n s, 278.9 ft e of 7th Av, 19.5x98.9; Charles E. Potter to Samuel P. Potter, New York, all title, B & S, March 24, 1910; attorney, Charles E. Lydecker, 2 Rector St.....Gift

23D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x irregular; William G. Brown, referee, to Nassau Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$50,000

33D ST, 205 East, n s, 105.9 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x107.5; Leo Rovere to Saloman Block, at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 21.....$100

33D ST, 203 East, n s, 81.1 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x107.6; Leo Rovere to Saloman Block, at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 21.....$100

33D ST, 207 East, n s, 130.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x107.4; Leo Rovere to Salomon Block, at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 21.....$100

33D ST, 209 East, n s, 24.8x107.4; Leo Rovere to Saloman Block, at Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 21.....$100

33D ST, 207-209 East, n s, 49.5x107.4; Ray B. Rovere to Leo Rovere, 68 West 83d St, or 205 Pearl St, Dec. 3, 1913.....$1

76TH ST, s e, 86 ft e of 3d Av, 19x82.2; Albert Stern to Carolyn H. Stern, 116 East 81st St, Nov. 19, (mtg $6,500;) attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Carolyn H. Stern to Hannah Stern, 116 East 81st St, Nov. 19, (mtg $6,500;) attorneys, same.....$100

77TH ST, 103 West, n s, 30 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x100.6; 65th Street Realty Co. to Pauiby Realty Corporation, 233 Broadway, Nov. 21; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 218 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 18.4x102.2; Ernest H. Boschen to Ida F. Fleming, 944 Stebbins Av, quitclaim, Oct. 8; attorney, R. T. Martinson, 27 Cedar St.$1

109TH ST, 106 West, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Finley M. Foster to Anna G. Van Riper, 150 West 93d St, and Minerva Mead, 15 West 91st St, (mtg $22,000,) Nov. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Matthew McNamara to H. Cleland, Inc., 1,849 Anthony Av, (mtg $36,000,) Nov. 23; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 50x½ block; Samuel H. W. Andell, referee, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$15,000

122D ST, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, (foreclosure Nov. 18;) George M. Hulbert, referee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, Nov. 21; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$14,000

131ST ST, 268 and 270 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Mary E. Londs to Bernard A. Myers, Hamburg Av, Haledon, Passaic, N. J., (mtg $30,000,) Nov. 21; attorney, Milton Frank, 100 Broadway..$100

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, w s, 99.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4; Charles C. Marrin, referee, to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 149.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100; same to same, Nov. 23; attorney, same.....$7,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 124.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4; same to same, Nov. 23; attorney, same.....$7,000

DAVIDSON AV, n w corner of North St, 37.6x100; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Nora McNamara, 1,239 Franklin Av, (mtg $31,500,) Nov. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

141ST ST, s s, 821.6 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x 100.11; Warren Leslie, referee, to Eliza Dunham, 19 West 81st St, and another, executors, Aug. 21; attorneys, W. B. & G. P. Chamberlin, 31 Nassau St.....$30,000

155TH ST, 765 East, n s, 20.1x93.8; Anna E. Smith to Oscar Weinerman, 760 Tinton Av, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

179TH ST, s s, 131.5 ft west of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 45x80.3; Caroline C. Tiedgens to Farrell Reilly, 330 West 51st St, (mtg $7,500,) Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway..$100

179TH ST, n s, 29.8 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50x100; Christine Wenigmann to Elizabeth C. Steinmuller, 1,957 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Oct. 17; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

200TH ST, n s, 40.1 ft e of Decatur Av, 40.1x 85.3; Anthony Smyth to Eva D. Smyth, 153 West 122d St, (mtg $8,500,) Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, s s, 192.11 ft e of Scammel St, 23.6x95.1; Michael Gold to Abraham Goldberg, 624 Boulevard, prior mtge $16,000. Nov. 21, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel I. Goldberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1,000

PARK ROW, s e corner of Roosevelt St, 150.6x—; Frederick N. Cowperthwait et al to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 23, due as per bond.....$120,000

WATER ST, 243, s e s, 25x72.10; Katherine C. Mead and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 10, 3 years, 5 p. c.....$8,000

1ST AV, w s, 30.6 ft n of 32d St, 19.9x70; Julia A. Wagner to Security Bank of New York, 1 East 14th St, Aug. 13, (prior mtge $3,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. S. Goodstein, 38 Park Row.....$4,000

23D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x irregular; Nassau Mortgage Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, 34 Nassau St, Nov. 23, due as per bond.....$40,000

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11; Anna G. Van Riper to Finley M. Foster, 305 West 29th St, Nov. 23, prior mtge $22,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$2,000

117TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x irregular; Montrose Realty Co. to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

BILLAR PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Fordham Av, 25.2x116; Edward F. Haulton to Elizabeth M. Rogan, 625 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1,500

CARROLL ST, s s, at w s of land of Hy. Willbrock, 50x100, City Island; Edna L. Stennard to Grace D. Gaylor, 16 River St, Stamford, Conn., Oct. 16, due May 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. L. Scott, 93 Nassau St.....$500

CHISHOLM ST, 1,317, w s, 25.6x115; Victor Gerhards to Charles A. Benkiser, 1,906 Marmion Av, prior mtge $6,500, Nov. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1,000

LOTS 302 to 305, map of party of first part;

Monatiquot Real Estate Co. to Marie A. Hoyer, 1,745 Park Av, Oct. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hildreth & Palmer, 148th St and 3d Av.....$1,000

LOTS 233 and 234, map of Joseph Husson, Classon Point; Susan H. Husson to Estates Settlement Co., 200 Broadway, Nov. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$850

155TH ST, 765 East, n s, 20x85.4; Oscar Weinerman to Anna F. Smith, 891 Irvine St, Oct. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,075

165TH ST, 667 East, n s, 24.9x100; Ernst O. Becher to John Albers, 161 Franklin St, Brooklyn, Nov. 23, due as per bond.$1,100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,218, basement; Mary E. Jones to Charles Rosenzweig, 69 2d Av, 5 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$2,500

LENOX AV, s w corner of 116th St, 2 stores and basement; Max Rosenblum to Stellos Markantonis, 135 West 116th St, 10 3-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, John D. Stephanidis, 27 William St..$8,500

67TH AV, 1,044, store; Cora L. Burgess et al, trustee, to Mary Brod, 56 West 54th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph V. Mitchell, 233 Broadway.....$2,500

14TH ST, 134-6 West, eighth loft; 7th Avenue Security Corporation to Samuel M. Wilson et al, 56 West 57th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, William C. Walker's Sons, 299 Broadway.....$4,000

43D ST, 343 West; also 44th St, 317 West; Hy J. Kelly to Nicholas M. Daly, Madison Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$800

70TH ST, 418 East, stores and cellar; Fannie Adler and another, executors, to Josefin Krzova, 418 East 70th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$980

142D ST, 131 West, all; Margaret E. Weill to Fannie Greenberg, 39 Bay 29th St, Brooklyn, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row.....$3,250

Bronx.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,381, store, &c.; Pietro B. Nicotri and another to Rosario Sascala, 2,381 Hoffman St, 2 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, Rosario Sascala, 613 East 181st St.....$780

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Westchester Av, corner store; Ebling Brewing Co. to Frank Bastone, 1,321 Westchester Av, 5 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.$1,800 and $1,920

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 188, store, and cellar; Crispi Construction Co. to Patrick Shennick and another, 325 Cypress Av, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,200

132D ST, 702 East, all; also 133d St, 705 East, stable in rear; Andrew Wachter to Peter Becker, 702 East 134th St, 5 years, from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Andrew Wachter, Deer Park Hotel, Deer Park, L. I.$1,560

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 134 and 136; Sam Boyarsky against Abrahazn Levin, owner; Abraham M. Cropper, lessee and contractor.....$280

3D AV, 1,164; Benjamin Giannalone et al. against Kathryn B. O'Reilly, lessee, (renewal).....$420

113TH ST, 501 West; Andrew J. Davis against Hannah Elias, owner and contractor...$128

148TH ST, 412 to 420 West; Adelson Brothers against Nelle E. Peck, owner and contractor; Harry Holland, contractor.....$179

153TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 225x 109.10; William H. Jackson Co. against American Climatic and Orthological Society et al., owners; James C. Udall, contractor.....$2,203

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 1,013; Morris Manacher and Jacob Zimmerman against Keilbert Construction Co., owners; Francis X. Kiel and E. F. Shubert, contractors.....$575

WESTCHESTER AV, 620 to 626; Charles & Jacob Greenberg against Elizabeth Wright, owner; Fred Carl, contractor.....$54

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

2D ST, 79 and 81; Standard Lock Co. against Philip Weeks estate et al., Oct. 28, 1914, (by bond).....$75

3D AV, 1,482; Peter J. Ryan Building Co. against James Foy et al., Oct. 1, 1914..$356

134TH ST, 624 West; Cross & Herman, Inc., against Charles E. Jones Co. et al., Aug. 15, 1914.....$351

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 85.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Joseph F. Tunney et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; Maurice H. Sternberger against Joseph F. Tunney et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

3D AV, s e corner of 64th St, 100.5x130; Katharine S. Galbraith et al. against John H. Bodine et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Ten Eyck.

13TH ST, n s, 193.4 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x 106.3; Julian G. Buckley against Annie Brill et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

174TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; George C. Marvin against Mary A. Williams et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

Bronx.

LOT 125, map of Arden property; Helen E. Kunkel against Julia A. Woodson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Nothiger.

261ST ST, n s, 47.1 ft e of Fieldston Road, 145.7x101.9; City Real Estate Co. against Blanche G. Taylor et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction,

TODAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.,

Executor's Sale

Estate of Mina C. Hagemeyer, Dec'd,

1,557 Second Av.,

4-sty. brick bldg., with store, size 18.10x80. Ludlow & Townsend, Attys., 45 Cedar St. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 156 B'way.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12270)

Send Exact Requirements

Mercantile or manufacturing property. Entire buildings or space.

HARRY E. HAYES,
30 EAST 42D ST.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Shore Front Hotel

Will be sacrificed to cash buyer.

Located on Long Island, one hour from New York City. Modern hotel, containing about one hundred and twenty rooms, furnished, coolest spot on the island. Beautiful view, fine boating, bathing, fishing, etc. Ideal location for automobile trade. If you mean business this is an opportunity you may never get again. Triflers please don't answer. Address, Sacrifice, Box 605, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE HOME.

Suitable all year round, hollow tile stucco, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements; large plot of ground; 35 minutes out; convenient to station. Will sell cheap on easy terms.

Fox Realty Company, 22 E. 42d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOVE RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HOME FOR $20 A MONTH.

Up to date; plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; small down payment; 28 minutes out; one block from trolley; stores, schools, and churches; title guaranteed. Address C. BARSHAD, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

OPPORTUNITY!

Will sacrifice $275 on 40x100 ft. of land in the Borough of Queens, at station 30 minutes from Broadway. All improvements, fine homes; $20 cash, $10 monthly, no interest. Room 601, 34 West 33d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ

127 EAST 72D.

Southern exposure apartments, 4-5-6 rooms, bath; $15-$20 weekly; full service; restaurant optional.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 3862.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST

was heretofore the barrier to

Sprinkler Equipment.

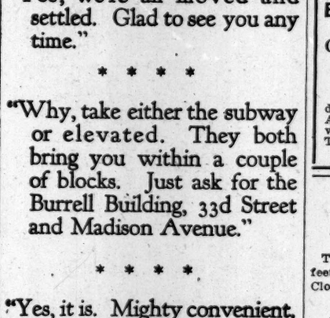
Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.

The outlay automatically reflects itself in the immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.

WELLS & NEWTON CO.

Engineers and Contractors,
292-298 Avenue B,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 1530 Stuyvesant.
Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation.
Automatic Sprinkler Installations.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



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ONLY TWO LOFTS REMAIN

Fireproof Stairway and Smokeproof Fire Tower.

PALMENBERG BUILDING

63-65 W. 36th St.

The New Loft Building

"Go Where the Buyer Goes"

Situated right in the heart of the new uptown manufacturing and shopping district. "L," Subway and Surface Line right at hand.

Windows on all four sides flood the building with brilliant daylight. 6 toilets on every floor. Plans approved by Labor Bureau and Fire Underwriters. Two passenger and one freight elevator. 50-foot frontal. Rental, $3,000 per annum.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON, Builders
30 East 42d Street,
Or Your Own Broker.

CLARENDON BUILDING

215 4th Ave., Cor. 18th St. (Subway Station)

Sprinkler system throughout. One entire loft, comprising about 12,000 sq. ft. Salesrooms and offices of various sizes. Especially suited for woolens, silks, draperies, etc., trades. No manufacturing.

Full particulars from
Agent, LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
Tele. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

"Hello!"

* * * *

"Yes, we're all moved and settled. Glad to see you any time."

* * * *

"Why, take either the subway or elevated. They both bring you within a couple of blocks. Just ask for the Burrell Building, 33d Street and Madison Avenue."

* * * *

"Yes, it is. Mighty convenient. Subway, elevated, Hudson Tubes, Madison and Sixth Avenue surface and 34th Street cross-town cars all right around the corner."

* * * *

"Well, rather! You don't know what a relief it is to be out of that down-town noise. I'm talking now with the window open, and I hear you perfectly."

* * * *

"Yes, you see there are no car lines on the same street and no heavy teaming."

* * * *

"Well, come along up, and I'll show you what real offices are!"

* * * *

"That would be fine! The Loton H. Slawson Company is Agent and Manager. They have their own offices right here in the Burrell Building."

* * * *

"All right, come on. I'll take you in and introduce you. And I know from my own experience that they'll treat you square."

* * * *

"All right! Good-bye."

OPEN MARKET FOR MERCHANTS.

Buyers of silks, furs, linens, waists, coats, and suits consult daily the business page of The New York Times. Merchants, and manufacturers will find it a good market for merchandise.—Advt.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EIGHTY-ACRE FARM.

Running stream, 40 acres woodland and pasture, balance tillable. Great opportunity to develop a gentleman's country estate. High location on Main Highway, convenient to express station. Price, $16,000.

G. HAR

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on rents; 2d mortgage as security. Reasonable Charges. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

25th St., near 8th Av.—Full lot, 25x100. Owner, 44 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Will build you a house 30 minutes from Herald Square, payment same as rent. Call Room 601, 34 West 33d St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners desiring to lease apartment houses in Manhattan or Bronx, send particulars to Abramson, 910 Prospect Av., Bronx.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

58th St., 17 West.—To let; 20 feet wide four-story and basement; 5 bathrooms; will furnish if desired; in good condition. Inquire at main office of Hotel Savoy, 5th Av. and 59th St., or of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUBLETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d. Bryant 5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Tenants!! See me.
Anything from desk room to entire floors on Broadway; this section. Natkins, 131 West 39th St., cor. Broadway.

Desirable furnished parlor floor for doctor or dentist in private dwelling; excellent locality; moderate. 201 West 127th St.

Office and showroom, furnished suitably for any line; elegant location. Z 262 Times Annex.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Desk room, high class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20, 406, Times Building, Times Square.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Brooklyn.

174-176 So. Portland Av.—Two-story and light basement building, 45x95; near freight station and subway. G. F. Corles, 103 South Oxford St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Studio or large, light room, suitable for painting, to rent for 3 or 4 months. Z 263 Times Annex.

Dealer in securities desires deskroom with downtown broker. Tel. 340 Tinles Downtown.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Old house, nearly one acre of good ground; six rooms; near station; high and healthful country; will sell very cheap; $50 for repairs will put it in good condition; will take $100 down from the right party; balance can be paid in rent in small monthly payments; just the thing for a small chicken farm and country home; title is guaranteed. Address Owner, Box 257 Times Downtown.

Lady leaving State in seven days must sacrifice her home; everything like new; willing to leave shades and some curtains; large plot; ½ block from trolley; 30 minutes out; $18 a month buys it; $150 cash is all needed. Address Bryan, 243 West 34th St., New York.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Forty lots at Jamaica, six blocks west of the station; will sell all or part at a bargain. J. W. Browning, 130 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

At New Brunswick, 90 acres, 14-room house, all improvements; farmer's cottage, barns, other outbuildings, in good order; property is the highest elevation on Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia; will sell for less than cost of buildings. Owner, 143 Times.

ONE ACRE—ALL GARDEN.
Attractive semi-bungalow, 6 rooms; steam heat; every improvement; good street; beautiful garden; garage; for sale only. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

If you have $500 cash and want big bargain, will sell for $5,000 handsomely decorated 7 room house; large plot; plenty of fruit trees, garden, &c.; particulars mailed. Waggoner, Room 616, 47 West 34th St.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements; numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Farm of 80 acres, very productive, near Delaware River; good markets; once sold for $9,000. Price $3,800. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone and elevator service; maid service if desired; near Subway, "L," and surface cars; references absolutely essential. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
160 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $28, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Furnished apartments and houses for the Winter months or longer; 4 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 70th St. Telephone Schuyler 9700.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases. CLARK & DE FLOREZ, 30 EAST 42D ST. Telephone, Murray Hill 5362.

127th, 403 West.—Beautifully furnished; most reasonable; three, four rooms, complete housekeeping apartments; steam, hot water, phone; $7.50, $9; concessions monthly. Normandie, 5722 Morningside.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full part. from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.; 5 and 6 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 8547.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES OF QUALITY.
Rents $100 to $1,000 per month.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

220 WEST 98TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; two baths; handsomely furnished; sublet; northern, southern exposure. Borchardt.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

74th, 237 West.—Exclusive apartment; 7 beautiful rooms; superior furnishing; desirable tenant. McCormack.

118th, 517 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

149d, 501 West.—Bachelor apartment, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath. Apt. 27.

125d, 500 West. (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment at medium rent.

Eight sunny rooms; old mahogany; fine china; elevator. 27 West 11th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

A NEW THOUGHT FOR YOU
AND A SAVING OF MONEY.
Take an apartment for four or six months. Bring in your own furniture. We have the apartments.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
507 5th Av. Telephone 4520 Murray Hill.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. 2 rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. 3 rooms & bath, furnished, $50 mo. upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 46TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; CAN BE DIVIDED.

Large, delightful three rooms, kitchenette, 8 floor; artistic furnishings; east sixties. Phone 3389 Plaza.

New Jersey.

Flats, five and six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, electric light; janitor service; in new apartments, 13th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Small apartment, well furnished, near Metropolitan Opera House, for five months. Address M 50 Times.

A.—A.—Well furnished apartment; 4, 5, or 6 rooms wanted. Box L 110 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Exceptional two-room apartment, kitchenette and bath, $60 per month. 47 West 72d St.

COURTWOOD,
S. W. Cor. 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern Elevator Apartment.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,000
6 Rooms and 1 Bath..... 750
Subway at 168th St.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.;) southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

SPECIAL; $1,140 apartment at big concession; 407 Central Park West, (100th St.); eight large rooms and bath; every room outside; facing Park; southern exposure; elevator house. Phone 1300 Riverside.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard, 100 feet of lawn in front.—Two and four-room apartments; outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

A.—229 West 101st St., (Corner Broadway.)—One apartment unrented; five large, light rooms; passenger elevator; rent $780.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

CORNER APARTMENT.—Six rooms, two baths; southern exposure; possession at once; rent, $125 per month. Apply to Wood-Dolson Co., 225 West 80th St.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated eight rooms, with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light, $80.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
6-room front apartment, unfurnished, unexpectedly available at once. Apply 99 Claremont Av., New York.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $65; location unsurpassed. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

827 West 56th.—7, 5 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; desirable location; moderate.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 157th St., $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

Fine corner apartment, 5th Av., (northeast corner 58th St.;) southern exposure, 119 feet; to let to May 1 or later; will furnish if desired. Inquire of S. Goldsticker, 141 Broadway, or on premises.

RUTHERFORD, 206 EAST 17TH ST.
high-class elevator apartment, four light rooms, all improvements. Inquire Superintendent.

92d, 74 East.—4 rooms; private house; $30-$40; electricity; one, two adults.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Bronx.

6 large, light room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 226 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

73D ST., 12 EAST.—Large, small rooms with first-class board; references exchanged.

LEXINGTON AV., 461, (45th.)—Nice room, second floor; good board; reasonable; reference.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

PARK, (101 Waverley Place.)—Facing Washington Square; suites, private baths; steam heat.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

88TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $7 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $18; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, southern exposure; good table; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Two sunny front hall rooms; running water; with board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large front room; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Board; German-Austrian cooking; large, small rooms; all conveniences.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; northern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double, sunny rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; near Subway, "L"; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; connected and private bath; table guests accommodated.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Newly furnished large and single rooms; superior cuisine; continuous hot water; $6-$12.

72D, 308 WEST.—Southern house; double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table.

72D ST., 200 WEST.—In newly furnished house, ideal double room, adjoining large bathroom; twin brass beds; second floor front; superior cuisine; separate tables; table boarders accommodated.

72D ST., 118 WEST. (The Wilga.)—Double and single rooms, newly furnished; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface cars; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room; quiet; refined; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class rooms; best food; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive, private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white staff service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large second floor, front room, hall room, table guests.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; excellent table board; Jewish.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; rates reasonable.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Maslin.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Southern exposure; attractive room; conveniences; board; phone, Jensen.

121ST, 122 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

124TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive room; elevator apartment; Subway; overlooking park; $10 one, $18 two; excellent meals; Christian family. Adam.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (B'way Subway nearby.)—Healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; cosy, well heated rooms, good board, $7 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; tourists accommodated. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

155TH ST., 882-888, (St. Nicholas Av.)—Exceptionally large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; congenial young people; dancing.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

BROADWAY.—Desirable accommodations for business people; excellent board; phone, 245 West 104th St. Janzen.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated front room, suitable one or two; references exchanged; table guests entertained.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

TRAINER NURSE will board children; reference exchanged. Mary Johnson, 17 South 22d St., Flushing, L. I., 199W Flushing.

Connecticut.

Invalids looking for a quiet, restful place, 400 feet altitude. E. H. Potts, Route 30, Stamford, Conn.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel.)—Subway; telephone, 120 Stuyvesant. Apt 94; sunny rooms; bath; electricity; elevator; handsome, fireproof building; business men, $5.

29TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms, all conveniences; St. Stephen's Church block.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms, private house; gentlemen.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large, handsome room, bath, private house, one or two.

48TH ST., 234 EAST.—Pleasant, single room; conveniences; private house; gentlemen; reference.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

82D, 130 EAST, (near Park.)—Independent; 2 rooms, suitable 2, private apartment, family 2; steam; $3; $6.50. Ackerman.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single; parlor, connecting bath; suitable physician; breakfast.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 858.—Private house, large, sunny room; heated; private bath; one hall room, ladies preferred; references.

MADISON AV., 128.—Very desirable rooms; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Gentlemen, charming suite; single, with pleasant environments of modern home; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Extra large room, suitable 2, 3; connecting bath; open-grate fire.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

34TH, 339 WEST.—Modern rooms, parlor suite; private bath; telephone; respectable; reasonable.

36TH, 58 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; near bath; board optional. 4589 Broadway.

48TH, 309 WEST.—Square, pleasant second floor room; conveniences; well heated; desirable.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Two beautiful large rooms; bath; small rooms; telephone. Rittenbusch.

49TH, 300 WEST.—Furnished room; electricity; steam heat; telephone; elevator service; reasonable.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Large front parlor and basement; running water; business or private; comfortable, large, small rooms; conveniences.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement for high-class business; doctor; will alter.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296.

50TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

51ST, 446 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; heated, conveniences, telephone; private family.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive rooms; private bath.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Small, also large room and alcove; select location; conveniences; telephone.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Beautiful room; suitable couple or two gentlemen; elevator, electricity, telephone. Eaton.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private baths; parlor floor suite.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with bath; private residence; all conveniences.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Lady having high-class apartment will rent parlor suite; business woman or bachelor; maid service. 10117 Columbus. Mitchell.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive, large room; modern conveniences; bath; private house; gentlemen.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large rooms; parlor floor; inside room, $2.50; steam heat.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private house; references.

71ST, 70 WEST.—For respectable man; private house; moderate terms.

71ST ST., 308 WEST.—Beautiful location; southern exposure; bath; $6, $8.50. 9067 Col.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room in high-class apartment to gentlemen; references. Phone Col. 084. Apt 1 C.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

73D, 255 WEST.—Superior rooms, large and small; breakfast optional; select.

74TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room, beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, suite, with kitchenette; maid service, conveniences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; plenty hot water; private house; telephone.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large bright, cheerful room, medium room; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Medium-sized room; running water; elegantly furnished house.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single room; moderate price; board optional; references.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; rear parlor.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, comfortable; refined family; references; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; also small room; telephone.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; comforts; cleanliness; refined private home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive large, single rooms; baths; back parlor; steam heat.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; $2.50, $3.50; private house; bath; phone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Elegant large, medium rooms; private bath; telephone; congenial surroundings; private.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 83 WEST.—Private family rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

82D, 188 WEST.—Well-furnished suite; all single; private house; refined surroundings.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; first flight front; exceptional board.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Light, sunny rooms; hot and cold water; steam heat; reasonable; private family. Sullivan.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano; suitable refined couple; business gentleman. Garrick.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive, large rooms; private bath; references.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and subway.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH, 14 WEST.—Nice, light, airy room, newly furnished; telephone connection; rent reasonable; private house.

88TH, 60 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 107 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private family; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $8; references. Maslen.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single, en suite; private family. Riverside 5258.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; private bath; select house; gentleman; references.

92D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

93D, 47 WEST.—Desirable large front rooms; suitable two; $4; small, $3.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room, suitable two, $4; small $2.50. Phone.

93D, 45 WEST.—Two large rooms, parlor floor; homelike; reasonable; "L," subway.

95TH ST., 11 WEST.—Very attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; breakfast; homelike; reference.

96TH, 319 WEST.—Perfectly furnished room, near Riverside Drive; modern; reasonable. Noble.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; conveniences; every comfort; one kitchenette apartment; service.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences. Tel. 7296 River.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $2.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

103D, 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom, elevator, telephone, electricity, private family; references. Apt. 65.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front room; bath; subway; elevated.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

107TH, 239 WEST.—Exceptionally nice parlor bedroom; connecting; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Bond.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen. Apt. 50.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Exclusive family will rent attractive room in high-class elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Phone 4740 Morningside. Brunswick.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Large sunny front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; private family, refined surroundings; electricity; elevator; reasonable; references. Apt. 43.

111TH, 253 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator. Williams.

118TH, 536 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; well appointed; breakfast optional; Subway. Apartment 82.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; $3-$7; conveniences. Walker.

115TH ST., 620 WEST. (Apt. 5.)—Attractive; near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

115TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia Campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms overlooking campus; all conveniences; restaurant, elevator. Apartment 74.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—One or two rooms or en suite. Apartment 22.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cook.

119TH ST., 367 WEST.—Attractively furnished single, double rooms; running water, steam; telephone.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Two comfortable well-furnished rooms; singly, connecting; elevator; references.

122D, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apt. 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

124TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; refined surroundings and comfort; Subway. Park.

126TH, 117 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms; heated; every convenience; telephone; reasonable.

128TH ST., 52 WEST.—Small comfortable room, private house; convenient "L" and subway.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; $2.50 upward; one kitchenette; telephone.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

130TH, 622 WEST.—Large front room and hall room, nicely furnished; reasonable; telephone; electricity; one block from Subway.

140TH, 606 WEST.—Beautiful floor, suite, single room; reasonable; subway. Apt. 44.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

143D, 530 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room; conveniences; private house; near Broadway Subway.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, clean front room; 1 or 2 gentlemen. Apt. 27.

147TH ST., 538 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room; telephone; Subway; private residence.

174TH, 526 WEST.—Newly furnished room; adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; conveniences. Burns.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

BEAUTIFUL SUITES on Broadway, between 76th and 77th. Phone Schuyler 3290.

BROADWAY AND 72D, 147.—Beautifully furnished rooms; continuous hot water heat; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

PARLOR FLOOR in private house, nicely furnished, to let or to dentist; references exchanged; central location. Z 222 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Large rooms; board optional; near Subway. Apt. 46.

SUITE of two rooms and bath or two single rooms, beautifully furnished; most desirable part of city; convenient to Subway, Broadway surface, and 6th Av. coach line. T 113 Times.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

WEST END AV.—Attractively furnished, sunny room; running water; no other roomer; gentlemen. Schuyler 9774.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

Extra large room (corner Broadway apartment) in the 70s, at Subway station. Apply F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St.

97TH ST. 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

97TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires single room, private house, 72d to 96th St., Subway; Dec. 1, May 1; $20 monthly. Particulars, G 345 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wishes outside room; limit, $3.50. State size, rent. M 52 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, German preferred; good plain cook; no washing; city reference. Call today and tomorrow, Apartment 15, 518 West 100th St.

MAID.—Protestant clergyman wants a white maid for general housework in family with two children. A. A. Samson. Telephone Melrose 8530.

SALESWOMAN.—A young woman of pleasing personality, high school or college graduate, good social connections, and no objection to travel, to sell the line of old-established house on a unique proposition appealing to the best class in every community; salary and liberal commission. Address, stating experience, if any, M 45 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—First-class, experienced saleswoman for dress department; steady position; liberal salary for the right party. T 121 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced woman to visit manufacturers of wearing apparel, soliciting illustrated catalogue matter; salary and commission. Apply Magnus Ash, 225 5th Av., City.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, (female,) experienced, high school graduate, $12; bookkeeper-stenographer, $12; typist-switchboard operator, $8. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—American preferred; one who can hustle in general office duties; state salary expected and qualifications. T 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must know Spanish and general export work; salary to start, about $12; state experience and references. S. C., 346 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.—Wanted, competent credit man for large stationery house; state full particulars, including salary. Address Special Opportunity, P. O. Box 1,806, N. Y. C.

HAND CARVERS wanted; only first-class mechanics, with experience on high-grade work, need apply. Apply Victor Talking Machine Company, Application Office, 25 Market St., Camden, N. J.

ORDER CLERK.—Young man for position as order clerk; must have good knowledge of general office work. In answering, state age, experience, and salary expected. 39 Bush Terminal Branch P. O., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman for city retail and department stores, apron trade; commission basis only. American Apron Co., 14 West 4th St.

SALESMAN, traveling West and South; good line boys' blouses; side line; commission in conjunction similar goods. Kurtz & Ludlow, 836 Canal St.

SALESMEN.—Splendid office specialty; excellent side line; commission. Ufert, 236 West 41st.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge stenography, typewriting, to take charge of circularizing and follow-up system; send particulars, age, experience, and salary required. Advancement. M 40 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

EARN WHILE LEARNING
Mechanical Dentistry; pleasant, high-paying professional trade; taught thoroughly in 250 hours' practice, without book study; individual instruction by leading Professors; day or evening; easy payments; great and rapidly increasing demand everywhere for Mechanical Dentists.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
15th Floor, 25 to 33 West 45th St.
Open for inspection from 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Recognized by the Dental Profession as the authoritative School of Mechanical Dentistry, and in every particular the most superior in existence.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 4 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now; free demonstrations weekly by Prof. Bodee, who is reputed as the most ingenious and thorough mechanical dentist in America. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized and patronized by the dental profession. Est. 1892. We invite inspection and comparison.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportun

SWEARS $100 GIFT GOT CORONER'S O.K.

Robert A. Bowler Testifies That He Gave the Cash to Dr. Albert T. Weston.

GOT HINT FROM UNDERTAKER

Father Died Under Science Treatment and He Wanted to Avoid Autopsy.

PHYSICIAN DENIES CHARGES

Admits Being on Both Sides of Patrick Case, but Calls It Blot on His Life.

Robert A. Bowler has testified under oath that Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston, while acting officially in connection with the death of Charles Lee Bowler, President of the Royalton Woolen Company, a Christian Scientist, who died at his home, 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, on Feb. 9, 1910, accepted a "gift" of $100 from the Bowler family.

This evidence was put on record yesterday by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein at the public hearing on the Coroner system.

Dr. Weston, who had been on the stand all day, heard the testimony of Bowler, which had been given at a private hearing, without comment. When the Commissioner asked him if the charge was true, he said:

"As far as it relates to me it is absolutely untrue."

In a statement given to the newspaper men, Dr. Weston said he would take the matter up immediately with his counsel, Henry W. Unger, and if Mr. Unger so advised him, he would ask the District Attorney to seek an indictment against Mr. Bowler charging perjury.

"It is either perjury, libel, or slander," he said. "Action will be taken as soon as I can confer with Mr. Unger."

Commissioner Wallstein introduced the evidence to show that in a number of cases where the deceased was a Christian Scientist there has been no autopsy or inquest. He cited two other cases in which, according to the records, Dr. Weston, as Coroner's physician, had put his "O. K." on death certificates which were filed with the Health Department, thereby making further investigation unlikely.

Did Not Recall Bowler Case.

When the Bowler case was brought up, Dr. Weston said he did not recall visiting the Bowler apartment, or anything that took place there.

After describing the death of Mr. Bowler, who he said had received the absent treatment and then present treatment by Christian Science practitioners, Mr. Wallstein took up the testimony given before him at a private hearing by Robert A. Bowler.

Bowler had sworn, Mr. Wallstein said, that an undertaker, whose name was not mentioned, had told him that in Christian Scientist cases, when it seemed probable that an autopsy would be ordered and a policeman posted in front of the house, it was usual for the family to make a little present to the Coroner's physician. Testimony by Charles Lee Bowler was next read. He swore that he drew a check for $300 on the Washington Trust Company, to the order of "the bearer," and cashed it at the Bank of the Metropolis, Broadway and Fifteenth Street. Of this sum, he said, $100 in ten and twenty dollar bills was placed in an envelope and the envelope was sealed and given to his brother Robert.

Robert Bowler had continued the story at that point. He had gone to the bank with his brother, he swore, and he saw his brother put some of the money into an envelope. He was not sure of the amount, but was told it was $100.

Took Money to Office.

According to the record which Mr. Wallstein read, Robert Bowler was asked what he did with the envelope.

"I took it," he testified, "and went up to Dr. Weston's house on Eighty-sixth Street." He rang the bell of the Weston apartment, he said, and a maid let him in. He said he wanted to see the doctor. He waited for about five minutes in the parlor. "Then Dr. Weston opened the door and asked me to step into the office," the testimony read. "I said to Dr. Weston, 'My brother has sent you this present.'" Then Bowler said he gave Dr. Weston the envelope and the physician put it in the top drawer of his desk.

It was then brought out that the death certificate Dr. Weston had signed gave endocarditis as the cause of death. He was asked if there was anything in the record to warrant such an assumption, but did not give a direct answer.

Mr. Wallstein then brought out that the same undertaker had testified that on several occasions he got Dr. Weston's "O. K." on death certificates where the decedent was a Christian Scientist. He had testified that he was at Dr. Weston's house a dozen times in connection with business.

Dr. Weston said the object of the "O. K." was to make the death certificate acceptable to the Department of Health, but he would not admit that the end in view was to permit the Christian Scientists to evade the law.

Mr. Wallstein then cited the cases of Eugene Cox, who died on Feb. 21, 1912, and Gertrude C. Pervear, who died on Dec. 26, 1908, in both of which instances Dr. Weston had placed his "O. K." on the death certificate at the request of another physician.

"Did you know that the decedents were Christian Scientists?" he was asked.

"I did not," he replied.

Then Dr. Weston was asked if the undertaker mentioned in the previous testimony had ever paid him anything. "Never," he replied. "Not for any reason."

"Have you ever recommended him?"

"Yes, when I was asked to recommend some one."

"But he never paid any money to you?"

"No, I may have borrowed a few dollars from some of the undertakers. I don't remember who they were or when I borrowed from them."

On Both Sides in Patrick Case.

Dr. Weston testified concerning his connection with the case of William Marsh Rice, for whose death Albert T. Patrick was convicted. Mr. Wallstein asked him if he did not receive $300 from the District Attorney's office for his services, although he was then a Coroners' physician. Dr. Weston admitted that he had first served the District Attorney as an expert and had then gone over to the defense when application was made for a retrial. He did not remember whether he received $300, he said.

"I regret to say that I was employed by the prosecution," he added. "It has been a blot on my whole career—a sore spot in my life—that I was a party in the conviction of Patrick. I would like to wipe it from my record and my memory as well."

Dr. Weston next said he was employed by the defense in the Nan Patterson case, and that Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, then a Coroners' physician, was with the prosecution. He had been reprimanded for his connection with the Nan Patterson case, he said, and he added that an attempt was made to keep him from the courtroom while Dr. O'Hanlon was testifying. It was framed up, he said, so that he would have to perform an autopsy at the time, but he "fooled them" by getting the autopsy out of the way in time to permit his appearance in the courtroom.

Dr. Weston's testimony was interrupted for a few minutes while Dr. Herbert Costigan of 271 Ninety-second Street, Brooklyn, took the stand to tell of a case where he considered gross neglect had been shown by the Coroners' office.

On Feb. 2, 1909, he said, while he had an office in Manhattan, he was called to 404 West Thirtieth Street to examine Anna Marzo, who had become ill after drinking a cup of coffee. She soon felt better and he gave her some simple medicines for stomach trouble. Six hours later, at 2:30 in the morning, he was called in again and found the woman dead. He was told that she had drunk another cup of coffee. He reported the case to the Coroners' office as death by poison.

At 2 o'clock next day, he said, an undertaker asked him to sign a death certificate, but he had refused. "Then," said the physician, "he returned soon with a friend of a friend of a friend of mine, but I refused again. At 6 o'clock that night a person who said he was Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, called on the telephone, addressing me by my first name, although I did not know him. He asked me to fill out the certificate and say there was nothing suspicious, but I refused, and he said, 'Well, then, there is nothing to do but take the body to the Morgue and perform an autopsy.'"

Called It Hemorrhage.

It was brought out that, according to the records, Dr. O'Hanlon had given pulmonary hemorrhages as the cause of death. Dr. Costigan said there was no evidence of such hemorrhages when he saw the body. We met the woman's husband three months later, he said, and learned that no autopsy had been performed.

Dr. Weston, during his examination, refused to tell whether he had been employed by insurance companies, and was warned by Mr. Wallstein that he would be proceeded against for contempt. He also declined to discuss his connection with the United States Marine Corps, saying that a Federal employe was not permitted to talk about those things. He would not say whether he was at the recruiting station from 9 to 5 daily. His work for the Government, he said, did not conflict with his other duties.

Mr. Wallstein cited cases where Dr. Weston had given natural causes of death and where later it turned out that there was much of which to be suspicious. Dr. Weston readily agreed that that might be true. When he was told of a case in which the police gave suicide by gas as the cause of death while he gave chronic nephritis, he admitted frankly that he probably had made a mistake. He said the Coroners did not have the facilities for chemical and microscopical examinations and that even where they did their best there were bound to be mistakes.

Dr. Magrath, Medical Examiner of Boston, will testify at the hearing today.

HELLENSTEIN MUST ANSWER.

Justice Newburger Finds Coroner in Contempt of Court.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger handed down a decision yesterday holding Coroner Herman Hellenstein in contempt for refusing to answer forty-one questions put to him by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein at a public inquiry into the Coroners' office.

"The motion for contempt must be granted," the Justice held, "but as it appears that the act of the respondent was not contumacious, he may have an opportunity to appear before the Commissioner on a day to be fixed in the order."

The Appellate Division, Justice Newburger said, had decided that under Section 119 of the Greater New York Charter the Commissioner of Accounts was clothed with power to ascertain not only what the books of account of a city department showed, but what they ought to show as well.

"The respondent," he said, "appeared and submitted to an examination, but refused to answer certain questions which have been certified to the court. A reading of these questions clearly shows that they refer to the manner in which the office of the Coroner was conducted. They are legal and pertinent and do not constitute an attempt to review the acts of a judicial officer."

Coroner Hellenstein, on advice of his counsel, Frank Moss, refused to answer on the ground that the questions dealt with his judicial acts.

BLOCKS MINIMUM WAGE.

Minnesota Judge Holds State Law to be Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 23.—Holding the minimum wage law passed by the 1913 Minnesota Legislature to be unconstitutional, Judge Catlin, in the State District Court, today handed down a decision ordering a temporary injunction against State Auditor Iverson and the members of the Minimum Wage Commission from expending further money. The ruling also suspends the order of the commission fixing a minimum wage for women and minor workers, which was to become effective today.

Judge Catlin's order makes the minimum wage law ineffective until the case has been tried on its merits. His decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

"The actual working of the law would be apt to increase immorality, if morals are dependent upon wages," Judge Catlin asserted in the ruling.

The law was held to be unconstitutional because it delegated the legislative power to an appointive commission and placed in that commission a discretion as to whether there should be a minimum wage. "Even the State cannot lawfully become a 'pater familias' until the form of government has been entirely changed," Judge Catlin declared.

The second constitutional ground on which the court based the decision was the abridgement of the right of the individual to contract. The law interferes with both the employe and the employer, according to the court.

MAY TEST ALIEN LAW IN CRIMINAL COURT

Utilities Board Will Decide Today on Steps to End Muddle Over Subway Work.

CONTRACTS ARE INVOLVED

It May Be Urged That in Signing Them Contractors Accepted the Law as It Stands.

Arrangements to test the constitutionality of the alian labor clause of the Labor law will probably be completed today. Chairman McCall, with George S. Coleman, counsel, and Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission, conferred yesterday morning with Edward M. Grout, counsel for the General Contractors' Association. They will meet again today.

It was pointed ont yesterday that while the commission was occupied mainly with the civil aspect of the question and its effect on the subway construction work, there was nothing to prevent a test in the criminal courts in connection with some other public matter to bring the controversy to a head by asking the District Attorney to arrest some contractor charged with a misdemeanor. He could then attack the constitutionality of the statute.

The commission will have to face the problem tomorrow when the Dock Contractor Company's case comes before it job. The law applies to municipal and State work, and it would be a simple again. John Gill, business agent of the Bricklayers' Union, said yesterday that he intended then to press on the commission its duty to forfeit the contract under the law, as he asserted that he had proved that there had been serious violations on this section.

One difficulty, however, may arise in getting a fair test of the law. It may be urged that in signing the contract of his own volition, the contractor has accepted the law as it stands, and therefore must submit to forfeiture if he has violated it. When Chairman McCall was asked about this yesterday, he said:

"The subway construction contracts must contain the exact verbiage of the law, and it might be argued that this spelled out on the part of the contractor, who had accepted one, a waiver of his constitutional rights. I have not made up my mind about that, but I am certain that the employes are not partners to that contract, and that they have not forfeited any right to test the law. It might also be urged that the contractor in signing the contract had, so far as the waiver of his constitutional rights was concerned, performed an involuntary act. I would not care to say what my final view of this would be."

One of the reasons that the Public Service Commission has for haste in this matter is the fear expressed to its engineers by the H. L. Cranford Company as to the safety of the work if many of the regular hands are laid off. Thus the shorers are men who keep the street car tracks and the buildings near the subway excavations safe. They belong to the union, but many of them are not citizens. These have been turned off on account of the law, and there is a danger that the public may be exposed to injury from the collapse of the cuts, now their skilled work is removed.

To get men for the shoring work the Cranford Company put out signs in Brooklyn reading, "Labor Wanted. Must Be American Citizens." It had laid off 600 aliens on Saturday and was willing to fill their places. About 1,700 men showed up yesterday morning at the hiring places, many of them with picks and shovels, expecting to be offered excavating jobs. Piles of heavy timbers were awaiting men to move them, but when the contractors looked over the crowd they could find only about fifty men fit for the particular work.

John Gill denied yesterday that the result of insisting upon the citizenship of the subway workers would mean the throwing of 18,000 men out of their jobs. He thought that 6,000 would be a more accurate estimate. When he was asked whether he did not expect that he might have trouble from those unions who had a considerable percentage of aliens among their members and found them now losing their jobs, he said:

"Well, in a life like mine one must expect a good deal of trouble. One can't please everybody."

The General Federation of Labor will meet next Friday night, and it is believed that when the results of the alien labor clause are considered there will be a storm of protest from the representatives of the men who find themselves suddenly unemployed at the beginning of a long, hard Winter.

Mr. Gill issued a statement last night in which he said that he had had a conference with Frank E. Reehel, representing Walter L. Sears, the head of the Municipal Employment Bureau, at which it was agreed that the employment bureau would receive applications from American citizens willing to do Subway work at $3 a day. This Mr. Gill said he considered to be the fair rate of pay. As things are, the prevailing rate of wages for excavators has been $2 a day, and it is asserted that some contractors have paid only $1.75.

Catholic Club Cancels Dance.

The Board of Managers of the Catholic Club voted unanimously last night to cancel the Thanksgiving Eve dance which the club was to have given, on account of the death of Thomas P. Fitzsimons, a member of the Board of Managers and for many years an active member of the club.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties, presenting "Wars of the World." Evgs. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50, at 8. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thanksgiving & Sat. MARIE TEMPEST Last Week in "Mary Goes First." NEXT MON. Miss Tempest will present her Great London Success, AT THE BARN.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Thanksgiving & Sat. BARGAIN MATINEE TOMORROW. FAMILY CIRCLE 50c; BALCONY $1. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $1.50. JOE WEBER Offers The Only Girl "Best Musical Comedy this season." —Nyc. Sun. Evenings and Saturday Matinee Family Circle, 50c; Balcony $1.00 and $1.50.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Tom'w & Thanksg'g & Sat. WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" NEXT MONDAY, Mr. FAVERSHAM in "THE HAWK." With Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. JOSE COLLINS in SUZI BIG MUSICAL HIT. with TOM McNAUGHTON & Connie Ediss. Moves Next Monday to Shubert Theatre.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15 Mats Tom'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. Moves Next Mon. to Maxine Elliott's Theatre. FAVERSHAM with Mlle. Dorziat in "The Hawk." NEXT MONDAY, JOSE COLLINS in SUZI

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thanksgiving & Sat. THE LAW OF LAND with JULIA DEAN

CORT 48th St. E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:15. Under Cover EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Thanksgiving Day).

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today, 25c and 50c. THE THINGS THAT COUNT

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

PRINCESS "THEATRE OF THRILLS." 39th St., near Broadway. Phone 579 Greeley. OPENS TONIGHT 8:30. ALL NEW PLAYS. Pop. Price Mats. Tomorrow and Thursday.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tm'w, Thanksgiving & Sat. LAST WEEK. My Lady's Dress by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Thanksgiving & Sat. OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK. LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

BOOTH THEATRE. 45th, W. of Broadway Evs. 8:30. a Mts. Tom'w, Th'ksg'g and Sat. EXPERIENCE MOST WONDERFUL PLAY IN NEW YORK Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1 Bal., 50, 75c & $1.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mts. Tom'w, Th'ksg'g & Sat. Phone 7292 Bryant. Lilac Domino

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2 POPULAR MATINEE TOMORROW 25c to $1. LIFE SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow, Thurs. & Sat. 2:10. 3 Mats. This Week—Tomorrow, Thurs., Sat. WILLIAM LANCHE MARIE GILLETTE BATES DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE THURSDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. 3 Mats. This Week—Tomorrow, Thurs., Sat. JULIA DONALD JOSEPH SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow, (Pop.), Thurs. & Saturday 2:20. Twin Beds

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle. Mats. Thanksgiving, Wed. & Sat. at 2. FIRST TIME—POSITIVELY TOMORROW NIGHT AT 7:30 and at 8 o'clock all other evenings thereafter, Edward Sheldon's THE GARDEN OF PARADISE SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING AT 2.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thanksg'g & Sat. NAZIMOVA in the New Modern Drama, "THAT SORT."

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evgs. 8:10. Mts. Tom'w, Th'ksg'g & Sat. 2:10 MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mts. Wed. 25, 50. Thurs. & Sat CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. "Heart of Paddy Whack."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Wed. at 8, Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene: Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Thurs. (Thanksgiving Day) Matinee at 1. Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach (debut), Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Schlegel. Cond. Hertz. Thurs. at 8:15. Traviata. Hempel, Egener, Matteld; Betts, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Whitehill, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 2. Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunnois (debut); Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Next Mon. at 8:15, Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat. Eve. at 8. Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana. Gadski; Botta, Tegani; foll'd by Pagliacci. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3, MISS FELICE LYNE Ballet Music in France from 1749 to 1913 by RAMEAU, GLUCK, DELIBES, MASSENET, SAINT-SAENS, and "Daphnis and Chloe," by Ravel (first time in America.) Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Friday Aft. at 2:30, Carnegie Hall. Soloist, ELEANOR SPENCER Pianist. Bizet, Cesar Franck, Ropartz, Chabrier. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 1, at 3 SONG RECITAL MME. FRANCES ALDA Soprano Metropolitan Opera House. Frank La Forge at the Piano. (Baldwin Piano.) Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. At Box Office. Management of R. E. JOHNSTON.

Aeolian Hall. TONIGHT AT 8:15. Violin Recital. EVELYN STARR Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Eve., Nov. 25, at 8:15 Joint Recital OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH and CLARA Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3, PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano). LEONARD BORWICK Seats at Box Office. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 28th, at 2:30. Piano Recital. Mme. Olga Samaroff Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

Metropolitan Opera House, Tonight, 8:15. PAVLOWA RED CROSS BENEFIT Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of America.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON The remarkable American cellist, FREDERICK PRESTON Search

AEOLIAN HALL, Friday Afternoon, Nov. 27th at 3 Violin Recital, ARCADY BOURSTIN Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

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